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FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
(THIRD SESSION.)

Postoffice Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate—The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Discussed in the House—Amendment Adopted Appropriating $500,000 for an Addition to the Boston Postoffice Site—The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1873.

SENATE.

The Centennial.

Mr. SCOTT presented the report of the Centennial Commission. The subscriptions, public and private, in Pennsylvania alone would amount to about $4,000,000. This start would insure the success of the exposition and would justify an appeal to other portions of the country.

The Geneva Award.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely the House bill for the distribution of the Geneva award.

The Postoffice Appropriation

came up in regular order.

Mr. ANTHONY asked the members of the Committee on Appropriations to consent to an arrangement by which the bill for the publication of debates could be taken up.

Messrs. COLE and WEST, having charge of the appropriation bills, objected.

Mr. ANTHONY then moved to lay the pending bill on the table. Lost—ayes 19, nays 34.

The Postoffice appropriation bill was then proceeded with, the question being on the motion of Mr. Sherman to strike out the clause providing for increased compensation for railroad service.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his amendment.

The amendment for the issue of two cent stamped letter sheet envelopes was laid on the table.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to appoint a Superintendent of Free Delivery at a salary of $2,500. Agreed to.

Mr. FERRY (Michigan), from the Committee on Postoffices, offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to increase the mail steamship service to Brazil, which, on motion of Mr. CHANDLER, was laid on the table.

Mr. RAMSEY offered as an amendment the Webb subsidy bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS made a point that the amendment was out of order under the rule recently adopted.

The Chair overruled the point of order.

Mr. EDMUNDS appealed.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 26.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment requiring that all mail matter of first class letters shall be prepaid.

Mr. CONKLING made a point that the amendment was not in order under the rule.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

The amendment requiring all persons who usually receive their mail matter through the free delivery to provide boxes at their offices or houses was laid on the table.

The amendment providing additional compensation for railroad mail service was concurred in; so were the other amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole. The bill was then passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Geneva Award.

Mr. MYERS presented a resolution of the Philadelphia Board, declaring that the underwriters should be indemnified under the Geneva award.

Members Exonerated.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, member from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the evidence taken in matters pending before it, and stated that the evidence implicated no member of either house, but exonerated individuals. The committees of both houses offered resolutions referring to the Judiciary Committee the evidence taken, with instructions to examine it and see how much there is that relates to Judge Charles O'Neill Sherman, of Ohio, to determine whether further investigation would not be had, with the view of presenting articles of impeachment, if such investigation shall justify such action. The resolution was adopted.

The House, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, took up the

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill,

the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Banks prohibiting the publication of books or documents by the Government for gratuitous distribution, and the amendment by Mr. Butler (Mass.) forbidding any payment of salary or expenses to officers of any so-called competitive civil service examination.

Mr. HOAR opposed Mr. Banks' amendment, and said that the appropriations for the abolition of the franking privilege were part of a system which ought to be carried out in every part of the country and the legislation of Congress into the hands of a few newspapers in the great cities.

Mr. MCKEE advocated Mr. Butler's amendment, and denounced the civil service reform as a fraud and humbug.

Mr. CONGER opposed Mr. Banks' amendment, and charged that the object of it was to prevent circulation among the people of knowledge of all matters occurring in Congress, all matter of discovery in agriculture, geology, patents, &c.

Mr. E. M. ROBERTS ridiculed the fears and apprehensions of those members who saw in Mr. Banks' amendment an attempt to replace republican institutions by despotic ones. The House was to be congratulated, he said, that the great use of miscellaneous public documents had been discovered. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Hoar) had assured the House that it was a barrier to save the country from government by newspapers. He had never known of so complete a barrier against danger except Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep back the tide with a broom. Newspapers Mr. Roberts estimated by millions among the people. Now it was proposed to preserve the republic from the power of newspapers by putting an Agricultural report into every corner grocery, to be used for purposes, or to be franked to members, or moved to add to Mr. Banks' amendment a proviso that the Secretary of the Interior shall place a copy of every public document, deemed by him useful for that purpose, in two libraries in each Congressional District, to be accessible to any citizen on application.

Mr. GARFIELD thought Mr. Banks' amendment too important to be decided hastily. He was himself in favor of it, but thought it wise to let it go for the present. He opposed Mr. Butler's amendment.

Mr. COX advocated Mr. Banks' amendment.

The House then proceeded to vote.

Mr. E. H. Roberts' amendment was rejected. Then the amendment offered by Mr. Banks was also rejected without a division, the yeas and nays being called for, but refused. The amendment by Mr. Butler, that none of the money shall be used for expenses of the competitive civil service examination, was rejected—yeas 85, nays 130.

Amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole were then read and acted on. The first vote by yeas and nays was on the amendment requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress how he disburses the Secret Service Fund appropriation for preventing and the detection of counterfeiting. The amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Garfield and Chairman Hale, of Maine, was rejected—yeas 74, nays 104. The amendment appropriating $100,000 for a Government building at Raleigh, North Carolina, was adopted. The amendment appropriating $500,000 for an addition to the site of the Boston Postoffice, on condition of the streets being widened, was adopted. The amendment requiring contracts for public buildings to be made with the lowest responsible bidders after advertisement, was rejected without the yeas and nays. The amendment increasing the item for a naval station at New Lisbon, Ct., from $5,000 to $50,000, was rejected—yeas 94, nays 99.

The bill was then passed.

Washington Monument.

Mr. CHIPMAN called for the report of the committee of twelve appointed to confer with the officers of the Washington National Monument Society on the practicability of completing the Washington Monument by the approaching centennial anniversary.

Mr. SAWYER, who wished to take up the River and Harbor appropriation bill, moved to postpone the Washington Monument matter until Wednesday next.

The motion was agreed to.

The Alleged Louisiana Election Frauds.

Mr. KERR, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting the testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Elections, to the effect that S. H. Sypher, member from Louisiana, before the general election last year, while he was a candidate for election to Congress, had unlawfully and corruptly procured to be made false and fraudulent registration, false and fraudulent votes to be cast for himself, and other gross frauds to be committed in connection with such election, and referring the matter to the Committee on Elections, with power to take testimony.

Mr. SYPHER said that when Theodore Jacques, a witness, had testified against him he had come to the capital hired by the Democrats of Louisiana to testify falsely. He (Sypher) went before the Senate Committee and asked the privilege of rebutting that testimony, but the committee denied him that right, stating that his case was not before the committee. He hoped the resolution would be adopted. He would prove that Jacques was a perjured scoundrel, and that he had been sent to Washington with Democratic money, after having forged certificates in the interest of the Democratic party. He challenged an investigation. He thanked Mr. KERR for the resolution.

A Democratic member—Then you ought to have offered it yourself.

The resolution was adopted.

The House then took up the

River and Harbor Appropriation Bill,

which appropriates $5,507,400, including the following items: For dredging out the Bay of Superior to the docks of Superior and Duluth, $100,000; for Marquette and Menomee harbors, Michigan, $40,000; for other harbors in Michigan, $137,000; harbors in Wisconsin, $120,000; Chicago harbor, $90,000; Calumet harbor, Illinois, $40,000; Michigan City harbor, Indiana, $50,000; Fox and Wisconsin rivers, $300,000; St. Mary's Falls canal, $200,000; St. Clair river at the mouth of the Black river, $15,000; Harbor Refuge, Lake Huron, $75,000; St. Clair Flats canal, $100,000; Toledo harbor, Ohio, $100,000; other harbors in Ohio, $78,000; Oswego harbor, New York, $100,000; Dunkirk harbor, New York, $40,000; Buffalo harbor, New York, $75,000; other lake harbors in New York, $71,000; Burlington harbor, Vermont, $15,000; St. Anthony's Falls and Upper Mississippi, $75,000; Minnesota river, $10,000; Illinois river, $50,000; Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi river, $400,000; Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi river, $50,000; Harbor of Refuge, Sturgeon Bay canal, $40,000; Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, $100,000; Osage river, Missouri, $25,000; Ouachita river, Louisiana, $60,000; Mississippi river between the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio, $100,000; Ohio river, $200,000; Falls of the Ohio river, $100,000; Upper Monongahela river, West Virginia, $66,000; Cumberland river, below Nashville, Tenn., $25,000; Wabash river in Indiana and Illinois, $30,000; Tennessee below Chattanooga, $100,000; Tennessee above Chattanooga, $25,000; mouth of Mississippi, $125,000; removing the raft in Red River, La., $80,000; also various sums for rivers in the Southern States; and also in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia; removing obstructions in East River, New York, including Hell Gate, $225,000; various sums for rivers and harbors in Eastern States; Boston harbor, $75,000; lower Willamette River, Oregon, $20,000; upper Willamette River, Oregon, $3,000; breakwater at Wilmington, California, $150,000; surveys and examinations contingencies, $100,000. The second section directs the examination and survey of numerous lakes, rivers and harbors.

Mr. HAMROND moved to insert $50,000 for the Great Kanawha River and West Virginia. Rejected—yeas 77, nays 85.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to insert an item appropriating $100,000 for the Louisville and Berkland canal, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to assume control and management of the canal, the tolls on steam vessels to be thereafter reduced to twenty-five cents per ton, and on all other vessels in proportion.

After a long discussion Mr. Holman's amendment was adopted and the item of $100,000 for the falls of the Ohio river struck out.

Mr. Wilson (Indiana), of the Union Pacific Credit Mobilier Committee, gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move to suspend the rules and pass the bill reported by that committee.

As the House was not making much progress on the river and harbor bill, and was impatient to adjourn, Mr. SAWYER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill with the following amendments: Inserting an item of $50,000 for the channel of the Delaware river at Fort Mifflin Bar, reducing the item for the channel of the Delaware river at Horse Shoe Shoals from $100,000 to $50,000, and increasing the appropriation for surveys and examinations contingencies from $100,000 to $125,000.

The motion was rejected—yeas 101, nays 64—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. DUNNELL (Minn.) desired consent to have the House bill to distribute the Geneva awards substituted for the Senate bill, but

Mr. POTTER objected.

At 5:10 o'clock adjourned.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Section for Numbering and Endorsing of Ballots Adopted.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Successor to Mr. Dimmick Elected.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1873.

Divine Blessing Implored.

The Convention met at the usual hour, and was called to order by the President, Mr. Meredith. Rev. Dr. Curry implored the Divine blessing upon all the delegates, the Commonwealth, and the nation and its government.

Memorials and Petitions.

A large number of memorials and petitions were presented and referred. A communication was read from the Committee of the Centennial meeting, accompanied with stage tickets for the members of the Convention at the grand gathering at the Academy of Music to-morrow night.

Mr. Dimmick's Successor.

Mr. FELL reported the action of the committee on selecting a successor to Mr. Dimmick, resigned. Hon. Henry Green, of Easton, Northampton county, was selected, and was sworn in as a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania by the President.

The Ballot Question.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. LAWRENCE in the chair, on the second section, suffrage, election and representation, the immediate question being on open or secret ballot.

Mr. COCHRAN said that he was not given much to the use of the *ostracism*, but he could not at this point allow this question to pass without an expression of his opinion. According to the section presented we are asked to depart from the old and safe mode of electing our officials, which has been in practice since the days of William Penn. We are asked to relinquish the ballot for which all the nations of Europe are clamoring at this very moment. They have watched our progress as a people, and they appreciate the fact that the ballot has not proved a failure, but a success. The Committee ask us to make an experiment, which bears on its face the very impress of evil to the Commonwealth. Our people are content with the ballot as it is, and they do not require us to uproot and overthrow that great bulwark which has been in the past their protection and the glory of a free government.

Another Amendment.

Mr. TURRELL offered an amendment, as follows:

Provided, This article shall apply only to cities of 30,000 inhabitants and upwards; but any county of a like number of inhabitants, by vote of a majority of its qualified electors in favor of the roof, taken at any general election, may have the same applied to its locality; the same notice to be given of the taking of said vote by the sheriff of the county on the written requisition of fifty electors of the county, as is given of the general election.

Mr. RUNK could not vote for a restriction upon the ballot-box, which would prevent the honest poor men of the State in thousands of instances from voting. The evil of fraud did not rest with them, but with a few persons in all large cities who wielded money for the purpose of prostituting the ballot. He believed that in our large cities the precincts should be confined to two hundred voters, and that the Convention should be able to throw such additional guards about the ballot-box as would render it impregnable to the attacks of villainy and corruption upon its purity, without depriving the honest poor man of the privilege which he has enjoyed for nearly two centuries.

Mr. GOWEN said that unless there was some reform, no honest, intelligent man in the State would be permitted to vote at our elections. Nine out of ten of the citizens of this State felt that something should be done to check the frauds sweeping over the land.

Mr. MCVEAGH rose it his seat and replied to the charges made by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Gowen, in a brief but caustic speech, which was listened to with great interest.

Several other members made remarks, when the question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, to strike out the word "shall," and insert the word "may," which was lost, ayes 41, nays 44.

The substitute of Mr. Turrell was defeated, 39 ayes to 51 nays. The section, as amended, for the numbering and endorsing of the ballots, was finally agreed to. The vote being 53 in favor of to 47 against.

Contested Election Cases.

The 8th section was then taken up, as follows:

In cases of contested elections no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterward be used against him in any judicial proceedings.

The section was debated by Messrs. Buckalew, McClean, Simpson and McAllister, and the section was then adopted.

On motion the Committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again next Monday.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Executive Department, Mr. Curtin, asked and obtained leave to present the report of that committee.

The report was read and laid on the table, together with the minority report, signed by John M. Purviance.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet on Monday.

CHICAGO.

The Union Stock Yards Fire.

CHICAGO, February 22.—Leich & Woolman's distillery at the Union Stock Yards, which caught fire about eleven o'clock last night, was completely destroyed, together with all the machinery and about fifteen hundred barrels of highwines. The total loss is estimated at about $50,000. A number of adjoining buildings, including a warehouse, boarding house and several small frame structures were also burned, involving an aggregate loss of $20,000. Some twelve hundred teams of cattle were in sheds near the distillery, and the roofs catching fire, it was found necessary to let the cattle out, and doubtless many of them will never be recovered.

Murder and Suicide in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, February 22.—A most horrible case of premeditated murder and suicide occurred at Waseca, Minnesota, on Monday last. It appears that two Germans, named Alexander Busen and John Ruff, the former married, the latter unmarried, owned and worked a farm together, and that finally Busen was driven away and Ruff took full possession of the farm and of the Busen family. Recently the grand jury found an indictment against Ruff and the woman for adultery, which greatly alarmed them. On Tuesday morning last the neighbors, going to Busen's house, found it shut up, and breaking in, discovered Mrs. Ruff and her youngest child lying on the bed bathed in blood, their throats cut from ear to ear. On the floor beside the bed lay the lifeless body of Ruff, with his throat also cut. From a letter left by both the man and the woman, it is evident that they agreed upon this tragic method of escape from the clutches of the law.

FOREIGN.

Affairs in Spain.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS THREATENED.

Excitement in Madrid

GENERAL SICKLES ON THE SITUATION.

How Amadeus was Checkmated.

EMPEROR WILLIAM BECOMING UNEASY.

Insurrection in Porto Rico.

SPAIN.

Abolishing Capital Punishment.

MADRID, February 22.—Salameron, Minister of Justice, will shortly present a bill to abolish capital punishment.

Preparing for War.

In the Assembly, yesterday, Castelar and Elchegaroy, Ministers of Finance, made reassuring statements as to the peaceful condition of the Republic. The ministry propose to apply ten millions of reals, from the war fund, for the purchase of improved small arms.

The Slavery Question.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was discussed yesterday. No progress was reported, and the Government will deal summarily with the revolutionists.

A Ministerial Crisis Threatened.

MADRID, February 22.—The *Imparcial* to-day announces that the Ministry have before them questions which will involve a ministerial crisis. A crisis may be averted with the loss to the Government of De Cordila, Minister of War, but it is thought probable that all the ministers adhering to the Radical party will resign.

Army Officers Resigning.

Thirty-two Colonels and forty Lieutenant Colonels of artillery of the regular army have resigned. Their resignations were accepted.

Carlist Depredations.

A dispatch from Bilboa, the capital of Biscay, states that the Carlists have cut the railroad at Viltoria, twenty-nine miles south of that city, and destroyed the railroad station of Oseto Sladis.

The Trouble at Barcelona.

The trouble at Barcelona arose in consequence of the temporary commander of the garrison, who suspected the officers of the municipal Government to be Alphonsists, establishing a substantial condition of martial law there. The troops were placed under arms and reviewed, but the majority sympathized with the people, who were unwilling to submit to the military. Under orders from Madrid, the officer abandoned his interference and quiet was restored.

Adhering to the Republic.

The authorities throughout Catalonia and other sections reiterated their adhesion to the Republic.

The idea of a Federal Republic is said to be gaining ground.

Solving the Ministerial Crisis.

MADRID, February 23.—Separate meetings of Republican and Radical deputies in the Assembly were held yesterday, followed by a council of the ministry, to solve the ministerial crisis. The subject was subsequently considered at the sitting of the Assembly in the evening. It is probable that these deliberations will result in the formation of a cabinet wholly Republican. A resolution was adopted by the Assembly indicating its preference for a homogeneous ministry.

Ministry Changes Expected.

MADRID, February 23.—Changes in the Ministry are expected. It is probable that Chao will be Minister of Finance, Salmeron Minister of Marine, Abarzuga Minister of Colonies, and Shouville Novillos Minister of War.

General Sickles on the Situation.

General Sickles, American Minister, gave a reception last night, which was attended by Senor Castelar, leading diplomatists and men of letters in the city, and several representatives of the Spanish nobility. The reception was succeeded by a ball given by Mr. Boulware Corps, which lasted until four o'clock this morning. Politicians present at the festivities discussed the state of affairs in Spain with the American Minister, who recommended vigilance, prudence, energy and patriotism. The present, he said, was a critical moment. He considered it unwise to allow the people to bear arms until they had received a military organization. The people appeared to know their rights. They must, as soon as possible, learn their duties as citizens. Then they would be enabled to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the country.

A Republican Mass Meeting Called.

A grand Republican mass meeting has been called for to-morrow.

Don Carlos in Navarre.

PARIS, February 23.—The *La Union* newspaper announces that Don Carlos has entered Navarre, accompanied by Dorregary, and goes to Catalonia, where Sebalio and Fruistrang await him.

[Special to N. Y. Herald].

The Excitement Increasing.

MADRID, February 22.—The excitement is increasing, particularly among workimen. There is an apprehension of barricades appearing, and Red Republicans are urging extreme measures. The Carlists in their operations and intrigues are very active, and the army is dissatisfied. Washington's birthday was observed by the American Minister became a Republican demonstration. The reactionists are extravagant in their expressions of hostility to the American Minister, whom they regard as officiously active in Spanish politics.

DIAMOND.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

How King Amadeus was Checkmated.

LONDON, February 23.—In the considerations that induced Amadeus to abdicate the possible declaration of a Spanish republic was never for a moment contemplated. It was a complete surprise, a veritable *coup d'etat*. Amadeus would have not abdicated had he known that this end, in consequence of his weakness in any degree probable, inasmuch as the two Latin nations, France and Spain, having each a Republican Government, would have enormous influence on the third Latin nation, thus directly endangering his father's throne. Amadeus abdicated in expectation that he would be recalled by the army, whose side he has taken against the ministry. For this he remained in Portugal. The artillery officers are all Monarchists, and mostly of old families. He believed that as he cast away the throne rather than act with the ministry, who were determined to humiliate the army, they would pronounce in his favor, and he would return at their head, his father's throne, and his constitutional trammels; but he was completely checkmated by the turn of events. Apparently it was some suspicion of this that induced many members of the Cortes, not Republicans, to vote with the Republican party in order to overreach the royal maneuvre. Amadeus, however, seems not to have relinquished his hope for recall. The Spanish Republic seems a source of uneasiness at Berlin. The Emperor now regrets his false step in France, and is sorry he did not re-establish Napoleon or some other monarch, and accept the payment of a slight indemnity rather than let things take their course. He regards the Spanish Republic as the consequence of the French Republic, and is uncertain where this desire for Republics will stop.

FRANCE.

Diplomatic Dinner.

PARIS, February 22.—At Mr. Washburne's diplomatic dinner to-day representatives of the principal European Governments were among the guests. The American flag was hung over all foreign legations to-day.

State Dinner.

PARIS, February 23.—The usual State dinner was given at the Executive Department last evening. President Thiers was absent, being indisposed, and the Marquis De Remusat presided. Toasts were given and speeches made. The dinner was followed by a reception, which was the most brilliant of the season. All American residents and visitors of note attended. Many houses occupied by Americans were decorated with flags. The facade of the Washington Club was illuminated.

No Compromise with the Orleans Princes.

The Compte De Chambord has written a letter to Bishop Dupanioup declining to follow his advice to make a compromise with the Orleans Princes. The Count upholds the hereditary principle, and says: "Without it, I am nothing; with it, I accomplish everything."

CUBA.

Obituary.

HAVANA, February 22.—General Franck, commander of the central department, died suddenly to-day. General Menduina has been appointed his successor.

Insurrection in Porto Rico.

Special telegrams to journals here say that an insurrection broke out in the town of Arecribo, P ouo Rico, the insurgents raising the cry of "Death to Spain." The insurrection was suppressed by gens D'armes. Three insurgents were killed.

Investigating American Claims.

Judge Batanero and Mr. Hall, United States consul in Havana, have been appointed Commissioners to take testimony concerning the claims of Americans for damages arising out of the insurrection. They commenced their investigation on the 14th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

University Tests Bill.

LONDON, February 22.—Disraeli, Lord Cairns, Gathorne and Hardy, the member for Oxford University, will meet the members of the House for Dublin, to-day, to discuss the course to be pursued as to the University tests bill.

Political.

Robert Vaux Agnew, Conservative, was elected to Parliament from Wigton. He succeeds Young, Liberal.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Senate Credit Mobilier Investigation.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate Called.

DECISION ON THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

A Liberal Senator to be Investigated.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1873.

A Liberal Senator to be Investigated.

The Arkansas Liberals have been making clamorous demands for a Congressional investigation, but now, it is rumored, the Liberal Senator (Rice) from that State is to be investigated in connection with his transactions with the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Panel Thieves Arrested.

Detectives have arrested five panel thieves, who came here from New York to pursue their nefarious business during inauguration week.

House Military Committee Hard at Work.

Forty-two House bills were transmitted to the Senate yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, who are now daily threatened by General Logan, Chairman, will endeavor to have as many as possible considered in the Committee, and reported to the Senate for action, with the view of clearing the Committee's calendar.

The New Revenue Law.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, two Supervisors and other officials have been in consultation two days past, preparing regulations enforcing the new revenue law. The additional number of deputy collectors required will be obtained among the outgoing assessors, whose services will be dispensed with on May 20. In some cases the collectors will be discharged and the most experienced ex-Assessors appointed in their places.

Australian Steamship Subsidy Bill.

The Australian steamship subsidy bill, which was defeated in the Senate, will be attempted in the House to-morrow, tacked to the appropriation bill with the amount reduced sufficiently to secure its passage if possible.

The Naval Appropriations.

Yesterday the Committee on Appropriations considered the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, and agreed to the same with the following exceptions:

Providing for the payment of the traveling expenses of clerks detailed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, to investigate the accounts of naval disbursing officers.

Providing that no person shall receive appointment of Professor of Mathematics in the navy until he shall have passed a satisfactory professional examination before a Board of Navy Professors of Mathetics, to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy.

Increasing the appropriation for surveys in the Pacific from $50,000 to $75,000.

The amendment providing for the purchase of self propelling torpedo boats was amended so as to place the matter in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy.

Homestead Act.

In reply to a letter from the Land Office Commissioner, the Secretary of War gives it as his opinion that musicians as well as soldiers of the line are entitled to all the benefits arising from the homestead law. The Commissioner construes the act in the same way.

Railroad Extensions.

The Lake Ontario Shore Railroad has been granted an extension from Oswego to Sodus, a distance of forty miles, to take effect March 15th. Agents' salary, $2,037.56. The Green Bay and Lake Pepin road has been extended from New London to Merrillian, a distance of 110 miles. Agents' salary, $5,510.

James River and Kanawha Canal.

The Committee on Commerce favor the proposed appropriation for this enterprise, but will not make a report until next Congress.

Another Legal Holiday.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has agreed to the bill making inauguration day a legal holiday after having so amended it as to provide that the law to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor on Sundays shall operate on all legal holidays and days of election within the District.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, which has been before the Senate Appropriation Committee, will not be reported before the early part of the next week.

Vienna Exposition.

Dr. Hoyt, who reported on education at the Paris Exposition, will also report on the same at the forthcoming World's Fair at Vienna.

Claims.

The Senate Committee on Claims will report favorably on the claims of James L. Armstrong and James M. Bidwell, but adversely on Charles Lanman's Dictionary of Congress.

DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1873.

Senate Credit Mobilier Investigation.

At the sitting of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee to-day, Senator Patterson testified that he had no recollection of seeing a letter of Morton, Bles & Co. to him of May 12, 1871, or the receipt of Ames to that firm. The stock certificate he never saw until a few days ago.

After a secret session of half an hour, John B. Alley was sworn. He was asked if he had any knowledge that the money given to Ames by Durant was paid by the Union Pacific Company. Witness replied that he had not. He became director in the road in 1867, and the money was given in 1865. Witness heard from either Oliver or Oakes Ames, that Durant had claimed the money from the road, and replied it was an outrage of the company to be called upon to pay any such bill; had a conversation with Harlan about the money; Harlan said: "If that is a claim hanging over your head, it will fall back. I don't want to receive any money from the company for any such purpose." Harlan said: "I will return it at once." Witness had never seen anything on the books of the company to lead him to think the money had been paid to the company; heard nothing about the matter since; in conversation with Harlan, witness told him he had heard that he (Harlan) had received checks from Durant; that he was now not expecting or proposing to charge the amount to the company; that Harlan admitted he had received money, but said he had no idea that it was to be paid by the company, if so he would return it; cannot remember the date of the conversation with Harlan, but thought it was in the spring of 1867, but did not remember having any conversation with Durant on the subject; to the present knowledge of witness, Durant never made any claim upon the road to have the money returned.

After recess the examination of Alley was resumed. He had no means of fixing the date of the conversation between Harlan and himself.

Witness was examined at some length as to the operations of the Credit Mobilier, but his testimony was only a repetition of that before the House Committee.

Senator Harlan was recalled. He testified that he never was a formal candidate for the Senate; Dr. Durant, in his conversation with witness, said he wanted to contribute toward the Iowa election. It was understood among friends (witness') that his name was to be used for the Senate.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate Called.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Objects of the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th of March next, to receive and act upon such communication as may be made to it on the part of the executive,

Now therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, consider it to be my duty to issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the capitol in the city of Washington on the fourth day of March next, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Prayer vs. Dancing.

The Inauguration Committee received a communication from Ithaca, New York, recommending that instead of a grand ball on inauguration evening, they hold a grand prayer meeting.

Right of Way to Railroads.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Casserly reported from the Committee on Public Lands, without amendment, the House bill granting two hundred feet right of way through public lands to the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad Company. The bill also grants all lands that may be necessary for depot construction purposes.

Mr. Pomery, from the same Committee, reported without amendment the House bill granting the right of way for the Utah and Northern Railroad Company, to extend its line via the Bear River Valley, Soda Springs, Snake River Valley and through Montana to connect at the most suitable point with the Northern Pacific.

Weather Probabilities

For Monday in the New England States, diminishing westerly winds and rising temperature; for the Middle States, partly cloudy and cold weather, with north and west winds; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, continued clear weather with northerly and westerly winds and lower temperature; for the lake region, rising barometer and partly cloudy and cear weather, with somewhat milder temperature.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1873.

The Expulsion of Ames and Brooks Not Probable.

No members of the House believe that the resolution of the Poland Committee recommending the expulsion of Ames and Brooks can secure even a majority in the House, much less the two-thirds vote required. Some of the members of both political parties express the opinion that instead a general resolution of censure will be passed affecting all members of the House who were concerned in the Credit Mobilier operations. At least twenty gentlemen are prepared to speak on the subject. Everybody anticipates exciting proceedings on Tuesday.

Preparing for the Inauguration.

The most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies. The different military and civil organizations will form a parade only equalled at the time that Grant's and Sherman's armies were received here, at the close of the war. The inauguration ball will be the grandest ever given in the country. The President, Cabinet Ministers, Senators, Representatives, foreign ministers and distinguished civilians from all parts of the Union will be in attendance. On the 5th of March the President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will review the West Point and naval cadets. A portion of Pennsylvania avenue will be assigned for their parade and maneuvers. As numerous volunteer organizations will be in attendance, it is probable that several of the broad avenues will be occupied by them in their competition drill. This will afford an opportunity to compare the West Point school with the volunteer system.

NEW YORK.

Spaniards Celebrating the Establishment of the Republic—A Regiment of Colored Infantry to be Raised—Stampede in Niblo's Garden—Arrival of the Crew of the Burned Steamer Erie—Politicians Concerned About the New Charter.

NEW YORK, February 27, 1873.

The Burned Steamer Erie.

The crew and passengers of the steamer Erie, which was burned at Pernambuco on New Year's day, arrived here last evening on the Brazilian mail steamer Ontario. The Captain of the Erie says that the origin of the fire is a mystery to him. It is understood than an investigation into the case is soon to be made by the Government Inspectors.

Political.

The Apollo Hall party last evening elected delegates from the different wards for a General Committee for 1872.

Politicians have the most concern about that section of the new charter relating to the appointing power. As now amended, the Mayor is divested of this power, but it is thought that on the final passage an amendment be made giving the confirmatory appointing power to the Mayor, leaving the original appointment power to the Board of Aldermen. Peter Cooper publishes a letter against the charter.

Colored Soldiers.

It is proposed to raise a colored regiment of infantry for this military district, subject only to orders from the commander-in-chief and division commanders.

Stampede in Niblo's Garden.

A false alarm of fire in Niblo's Garden during the performance last evening, caused a general stampede of the audience, and in the excitement many ladies fainted.

NEW YORK, February 23, 1873.

Spaniards Celebrating the Republic.

A large representation of Spaniards met at the Maison Doree last evening to celebrate the establishment of the Republic in Spain. Many speeches were made in the course of the night. Senor De Conto, he said he looked upon the establishment of the Republic as a virtual abolition of slavery in all Spanish dependencies. During the evening a telegram was sent to the cabinet and members congratulating them upon the establishment of a republican form of government and assuring them of the hearty sympathy and support of all Spaniards in America.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., February 23.—River 39 feet; falling. Arrived—Coal Hill, with barges, Pittsburgh; Dictator, with barges, St. Louis; Panther, from Pittsburgh, went down with coal; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans; Juniata, from Pittsburgh, due, but supposed to be wind-bound near here. Weather windy; thermometer 5 above zero at 8 o'clock.

NEW ORLEANS, February 23.—Arrived—Glencoe, City of Alton, and Susie Silver, St. Louis; Indiana, Evansville; Iron Mountain and barges, Pittsburgh.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., February 23.—Cloudy, windy, and very cold; mercury 15 to 17. River risen six inches, stationary. Down—Quickstep, midnight. Up—Grey Eagle, 2 A. M. Henry Probasco and Grand Lake No. 2, 11. No business to-day. Wind from the west.

CAIRO, February 23.—Arrived—Andy Baum, Cincinnati, 8 P. M.; Belle Memphis, St. Louis, 10; Idlewild, Evansville 11; Marble City, Memphis, 5 A. M.; Crescent City, New Orleans 9 A. M.; James D. Barker, Memphis, 2 P. M.; City of Helena, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Emma Elliott, St. Louis, 4. Departed—Andy Baum, Memphis, 11 P. M.; Belle Memphis, Memphis, 2 A. M.; Idlewild, Memphis, 2; Tyrone, Nashville, 4; Marble City, St. Louis, 5; City of Helena, Vicksburg, 5 P. M.; James Parker, Cincinnati. River risen six inches. Clear and cold; mercury 20.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Arrived—Wolff, Shreveport. Departed—John Kyle, New Orleans. River falling and full of ice, which is very sharp, and boats are lying up.

LOUISVILLE, February 23.—River fallen one foot; sixteen feet in canal; fourteen feet in chute. Windy, clear and cold; mercury ranged 7 to 12. The boats are receiving liberally. The shipments in the past week have been very heavy. Arrived—John Kilgour, Bellevernon, Potomac, Alaska and Prairie City, Cincinnati. Departed—John Kilgour, New Orleans; Potomac and Alaska, Memphis; Bellevernon, Nashville; Prairie City, Evansville. The Peytonia and barges are getting ready to leave this afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

Maine.

PORTLAND, MAINE, February 23.—Trains on all railroads have been detained by the snow storm last night, it being the heaviest known in this section for many years.

LEWISTON, ME., February 23.—Last night the wind blew heavily and piled the snow in fearful drifts. People remained in doors to-day, fairly snow bound. The Farmington train encountered drifts fifteen feet deep.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The weather last night and to-day was intensely cold. The thermometer this morning at the Government observatory was eleven degrees below zero. In other localities it ranged from sixteen to twenty below. It was moderating to-day; at 10 P. M. nine above zero.

Vermont.

RUTLAND, February 23.—The recent snow storm, followed as it has been by fearful winds, was the worst of the season. Trains are from twenty-four to thirty-eight hours late.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 23.—The weather is clear and cold; thermometer six degrees above zero.

THE INDIANS.

The Modoc War—The Peace Commissioners Divided in Their Opinions.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 22.—A courier arrived from Yreka to-night from the Modoc front. Bob Whittle's Indian wife, Matilda, went to Captain Jack's camp on Thursday, but had not returned on Friday at four o'clock P. M. When she left she gave all her rings and jewelry to her husband. Much anxiety is felt for her safety, as she was to have returned before. The Peace Commissioners were at Cottonwood Creek, forty miles north of Yreka. They are divided in their councils. Case insists on unconditional surrender. Mecham and Applegate think the Modocs have been badly treated. O'Denzl, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had been sent for, which Mecham favored and Applegate opposed. The people there

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

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HON. HENRY GREEN, of Northumberland county, has been selected as a member of the Constitutional Convention, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Dimmick, appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania by the Governor.

TO-MORROW the report of Poland's Credit Mobilier Committee comes up for discussion in the House, and a lively time is expected. It is now given out that the Democrats will include in the report by amendment, the names of all persons implicated, however remote, even including Speaker Blaine. It is also affirmed that Ames affirms that he has been very tender toward his colleagues, telling no more than he was compelled to, but that if he was not treated with proper consideration in return, he will make revelations that will hurt several honorables terribly. As he has Butler for his defender, we may expect some bold and lively operations.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York, has been writing a history of the overthrow of the Tammany ring, the idea being to show that the Republican party was as deep in the mud as was the Democratic in the mire, so far as the ill-deeds of Tweed and his associates were concerned, but that the overthrow of Tammany is to be credited to the Democracy. This bit of special pleading entirely vitiates all claim to respectability on the part of this document. It is doubtless true that Republicans in the New York Legislature were bought up by the Tweed ring, and voted its behests, but they were repudiated by their party. So far as the overthrow of the ring is concerned, no one suspects that any movement would have been made to this end, had it not been for the exposures of its peculations, published in a Republican paper. The Democracy of New York will need several histories to clear it from complicity with the Tweed ring.

OWING to the pressure of public business, the tour of the President South will be delayed We understand, also, that the anomalous condition of things in Louisiana has had its influence in determining the course of the President. He does not desire to avoid so important a State, nor would it look well to avoid it. We really hope this difficulty will be overcome by Congress before it adjourns. Should the Kellogg government be recognized, there will be an end of all controversy in that State, and the President will be enabled to make his proposed visit. The South has taken so much interest in the subject, and there were so many elements of good involved in the proposed trip, that we were very hopeful it would be taken. We still think that even if the time should be deferred, it will be of great benefit to the South for the President to visit the several States, and learn the views of the people as to their prospects and needs.

THE Auditor-General of Massachusetts has recently submitted to the Legislature an account of the financial condition of the Hoosac Tunnel and the Troy and Greenfield Railroad. While the tunnel was under the control of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts gave subsidies to the company amounting to $970,680. After possession was taken by the Commonwealth, the expenditures to January 1st, 1872, including interest on scrip, and deducting material sold, rents and interest amounted to $7,014,821. The payments during 1872 amounted to $842,530, so that on January 1st, 1873, the road and tunnel had cost $9,301,343, with a sinking fund of $1,232,305, which, with its accumulations, will eventually have to be deducted in determining the final cost of the Hoosac Tunnel to the State. The contract with the Shanlys for the completion of the tunnel calls for the sum of $4,594,268, on which, during the last three years, $2,366,224 have been paid, leaving $2,328,044 as the balance available for finishing the one-eighth of the tunnel not yet penetrated.

FROM present appearances, those who imagine the Spanish republic in such a bad way, may well turn their attention to that of France, where violent quarrels have broken out between the several parties, and, as a consequence, a general unsettling has taken place. So far, there is by far more of order and quiet, and an apparently clever apprehension of the true character of a Republic in Spain than in France. There is no bombast or display on the part of the leaders, and the Cortes seems to be ready to legislate in accordance with the patriotic wishes of the Government. In France, on the contrary, the feuds that were developed at the inception of the Government are kept up, and bitter partisan warfare is maintained. There seems to be little confidence between the President and a strong minority, and their differences increase rather than lessen. In Spain, there is concord of sentiment and action, and while the Cortes was supposed to be monarchical in its views, it has not, since the proclamation of the Republic, failed to harmonize with the executive and ministry. More than this, the Republic seems to be more successful in maintaining its power against the Carlists than was that of Amadeus. It is, therefore, among the possibilities that Spain may be the model for Republicans in Europe, at one leap placing herself ahead of France.

THE proposal of the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade, that a Department of Commerce be organized by the National Government to be presided over by a cabinet minister, is one of great importance. This department is designed to have cognizance of our custom houses, of consular officers at foreign ports, and of home and foreign commerce. There is now much confusion in the management of the several departments of the Government which have to do with commercial affairs. The State department of the Government has charge of our consular officers, the Treasury Department controls the custom houses, and much of the internal commerce of the country is under the influence of rules emanating from the Interior Department. There is a lack of homogeneity in it all, and the great interests of commerce, on which the prosperity of the country so largely depends, are scattered among departments whose chief interests centre on other objects. The attention given is merely fragmentary, and this only when other interests of the several departments are involved. The effect of all this is seen in the great decline of our commerce, and the failure of Congress to take any measures to resuscitate it. England, on the contrary, has always been alive to her commercial interests, and as a consequence she holds her proud position as the great commercial and financial centre of the world. There is an idea prevailing in this country that commerce and industry shall develop themselves, independent of Government support. By great effort, industry and manufactures have been protected by tariff laws, but commerce has been left very largely to itself. In time, when our manufactures and industries are well developed, it will be well enough to leave them to their own unaided efforts; but certainly the rule we apply so stringently to manufactures should also be applied to commerce, where needed. That this has not been done is partially attributed to the lack of recognition accorded it in the organization of the governmental departments. We will be glad to see the new department created.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S MEETING.

On the principle that all things are fair in politics and war, the meeting called for Saturday night, at the City Hall, by the friends of local option, was taken possession of by the liquor men, and conducted in their interest. We suppose they will justify their action by a certain vagueness in the call for the meeting, which included all interested in the passage of the local option bill, and not merely the friends of such legislation. It was a very easy matter for the liquor leagues to rally their friends, when they had determined, at an afternoon conference, that the night meeting should be diverted from its purpose, and used to bolster their cause. Word was passed from saloon to saloon, and the motley crowd assembled to cry down the advocates of the proposed restriction on the traffic, attested the thoroughness of their organization.

We don't think the liquor interest will be the gainer by its questionable action of Saturday night, or that the resolutions adopted at the meeting will be any where accepted as the sentiment of the people of this city. On the contrary, the temperance people will be roused to greater activity and determination, just as they were by the legislative action of Thursday last at Harrisburg. The liquor men have thrown ought a challenge, and the issue will be fought out on the line of local option, and all the packed meetings gotten up in Pittsburgh, or dilatory action at Harrisburg, cannot prevent the decision of the main question at the ballot box. The course of events within the past week has created a feeling here that will accept no other solution. It has, in fact, passed from a question of license or no license to the more important one of good faith on the part of our representatives, and the right of a majority of the people here, as in other parts of the State, to express their will at the ballot-box, and have that will respected. The record the opponents of local option have made for themselves, and the evident disposition to both rule and ruin, appeals to every intelligent citizen to meet the square issue presented.

Another meeting has been called for Thursday evening next, at the City Hall, which will not be in the power of the liquor leagues to manage. The arrangements for this meeting are, or will be, in the hands of a committee of discreet and determined gentlemen. The friends of local option will then have an opportunity to announce themselves, and the public, and especially our members of the Legislature, will be enabled to see and judge for themselves, which best represents the intelligent, reputable and controlling element of our population—the advocates of unrestricted licenses or the friends and promoters of rigid legislation, confining the evils of the traffic within the narrowest possible compass.

AN INSURANCE DEPARMENT.

The Senate, after considerable discussion, last week passed Senator Rutan's bill creating an Insurance Department in this State. Legislation of this kind is very much needed; our insurance system is crude and imperfect, and does not afford the needed guarantees as to the solvency and good faith of companies doing business in the State. Rigid regulations and precautions are much wanted. They will not affect substantial companies, such as all insurance companies should be, but will drive out of the business, or require the reorganization, of companies resting on a small basis of paid up capital, and which are very sure to go under when compelled to face heavy losses. The supervision of the State over the insurance business has heretofore been confided to a bureau, in charge of a clerk in the office of the Auditor General. Raising this bureau to the dignity of a department of the State government with a competent Commissioner in charge, invested with ample powers, will at once secure a close inspection of the resources of companies operating in the State, as well as a more satisfactory and equitable conduct of their affairs. The insurance business presents great temptations to speculators. As a rule the stock pays well, and it is only after some such terrible disaster as the Chicago fire, that people discover on what an unsubstantial basis some of the companies are organized. Hence it is often the case that companies engage in the business, with the deliberate purpose of paying large dividends, and suspending when called on to face serious losses. In so far as the creation of an insurance department will put a stop to this species of swindling, by securing a rigid inspection of all home and foreign companies, the bill of Senator Rutan meets a great public want. The entire financial responsibility of the insurer and the safety of the insured, we take to be its leading object; and this is precisely what is wanted. The bill is very comprehensive, but its salient points may be summarized as follows:

A distinct department is created, charged with the execution of the insurance laws of the State, with an Insurance Commissioner as chief officer, to hold office three years, and receive a salary of $3,000. A deputy at a salary of $1,800, and the necessary clerks are authorized. The duties of the Insurance Commissioner are:

1. To see that all laws respecting insurance companies are faithfully executed.

2. He shall calculate, as near as possible at the commencement of each year, the net value of all life insurance policies in force in each life insurance company doing business in the State, the calculation to be based on the American experience table of mortality.

3. In case any company was not on hand in safe securities, the net value of all its policies, exclusive of debts, the Insurance Commissioner is required to publish the fact and wind up the business of the company.

4. Requires from all foreign life insurance companies doing business in the State, evidence of their solvency and full detailed lists of policies and securities.

5. Provides a method of arriving at the value of the policies of all fire insurance companies doing business in the State, and if the paid up capital stock (excluding all debts of the company) does not afford a sufficient guarantee, the company is required to cease business, if a foreign company; and if a home company, it is required to make good the deficiency in its capital stock by a call on its stockholders. When the capital stock of a company becomes impaired, the Commissioner may permit it to reduce its capital stock to the extent of impairment, provided it shall not be reduced to an amount less than that required by law for the organization of the company. In regard to fraudulent or insolvent companies, the law has the following provision:

"Whenever the insurance commissioner shall have reason to believe that any insurance company of this State is insolvent or fraudulently conducted, or that its cash assets are not sufficient for carrying on the business of the same, or during any non-compliance with the provisions of this act, he shall communicate the fact to the Attorney General whose duty it shall then become to apply to the Supreme Court or the District Court, or any court of common pleas in this Commonwealth, or in vacation to any of the judges thereof, for an order requiring said company to show cause why their business should not be closed, and the court or judge, as the case may be, shall thereupon hear the allegations and proofs of the respective parties, or appoint some suitable person as examiner to perform such duty, and report upon the facts to said court or judge. If it appears to the satisfaction of said court or judge that such company is insolvent, or that the interests of the public so require, the said court or judge shall decree a dissolution of such corporation, and a distribution of its effects; but in case it shall appear to said court or judge that said corporation is able to comply with the provisions of this act and that it is not insolvent, a decree shall be entered annulling the act of the commissioner in the premises and authorizing such company to resume business."

The Commissioner is invested with ample powers to examine the books and papers of all insurance companies. Companies not complying with the requirements of the law, their agents or employees are forbidden to solicit insurance contracts within the State, under certain specified penalties. The law is not applicable to foreign insurance companies until after January 1, 1874, or to the insurance companies of this State conducted on the purely mutual plan. The collection of any city or county tax from insurance companies doing business under the act is prohibited. The department is made self-supporting by fees and taxes, and all fees in excess must be paid into the State Treasury.

This gives a general idea of the law. It is approved by insurance experts, and we have no doubt is a measure of advantage and security to every person in the State interested in an insurance policy, and this must comprise a large proportion of our population. Being a law of such general importance, we hope the House of Representatives will manage to abstract sufficient time from passing private bills, to give it a fair degree of consideration. This is asking a great deal, it is true, but we put the appeal humbly, and with a due appreciation of the overwhelming importance of a charter for Messrs. Tom, Dick and Harry, to any measure affecting beneficially the four millions of people in the Commonwealth.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A MINNESOTA genius has invented a machine to darn stockings.

THE colored legislators of Georgia are about to start a newspaper.

THE Sheriff of Corinne, U. T., is under arrest for stealing a drove of cattle.

ITALY has to provide $30,000,000 for the support of her army during the coming year.

IT is said that a few drops of mustard oil will prevent ink from moulding and starch from souring.

THE buildings of the Hampshire Manufacturing Company, comprising some $50,000 worth of machinery, at Huntington, Mass., are advertised to be sold for taxes.

A LADY philosopher has arrived at the conclusion, that, although woman is justly blamed with having tempted man to eat forbidden things, he took to drinking of his own accord.

THIS is the rapid age of the world. The Coroner's officials of New York recently handed over the body of a man for *post mortem* examination within an hour and a half after he was supposed to have died.

THE Boston *Telegraph* calls attention to the fact that "of all ships built or purchased by contract during the war not one remains in the navy to-day considered worth fitting out for a three years' cruise, and yet their cost was greater than that of those built in the navy yards."

ANOTHER case of impulsive mania is reported from Rutland, Vt., where a colored servant girl the other day attempted to cut off the nose, ears and fingers of her employer's little child, for whom she had manifested the strongest attachment, and afterwards was with difficulty restrained from killing her mistress.

THERE is another chapter in the Missouri unpleasantness. Senator Bogy furiously published a letter demanding another investigation, but it is intimated he was personally soliciting his friends in the legislature to refuse the petition. It appears that he mistook an enemy for a friend on one occasion, in his anxiety, and so his little scheme was exposed.

THE officers of the Austrian service, appear from a lately published return, to be accomplished linguists. Every officer knows German; 2,618 officers speak Hungarian; 2,861 Polish; 3,091 Bohemian; 679 Ruthenian; 2,964 Croatian, Servian, and Slavonian, and 1,187 Roumanian. Further, 4,394 officers speak Italian; 3,658 French; 451 English, and 481 converse freely in Russian and Turkish.

THE famous Jumel estate case has come to an end at last. The plaintiff, George Washington Bowen, claimed the estate on the ground that he was an illegitimate son of Madame Jumel, deceased. The Court held that Madame Jumel had only a life interest in the estate; and the jury decided that this view was correct, and that furthermore, Bowen had not established his claim to being the offspring of Madame Jumel.

AN unknown patriot writes to the Washington *Chronicle* opposing the completion of the Washington monument on the original plan as too costly, and proposes, instead, to finish it off with "an appropriate entablature, and upon its top to provide for the constant burning of a fire that shall never be extinguished while the Republic shall exist." He also proposes that this perpetual fire shall be "watched and tended by a few war-worn veterans from year to year, and from century to century."

A CLERGYMAN of Springfield, Ill., is lecturing in defense of Lincoln's memory, with a good deal of truth and bitterness. He discusses in terms which are refreshing to read the late so-called "Life," and refutes circumstantially the accusation of infidel opinions made against the dead President. He has taken pains to collect evidence in all directions, and speaks of that he knows. The book he criticises deserves nothing so much as silence; yet however Quixotic such a lecturer may be, it is worthy of being for reason of its loyalty and honest good-feeling.

A CIRCULAR issued by the Reading Coal and Iron Company, announces that it will sell, during the season of 1873, coals from the thirty-one collieries which it owns, and from twenty-six others for which it will act as factors. All sales will be made under nine different designations, and a rigid system of inspection will be enforced. The circular also says that the anthracite coal trade of the country will hereafter be controlled and prices established by those who actually represent the ownership of the coal itself, and that henceforth, on the 20th of each month, the price for the succeeding one will be announced.

MR. T. M. LONG, Inspector, writing about the coal and coal mines of Madison county, Ill., says: "There are four seams of coal, and taking together the yield of all these seams, we have 2,096,642,000 tons, or 51,916,800,000 bushels of coal; which, if properly worked or mined, could nearly all be raised to the surface. We find thirty-four mines in operation, all by shafts, at an average depth of one hundred feet, employing 722 men and 154 boys. The amount of capital invested in mining in that county is $100,000 nearly, and the yearly production of coal is about 40,000 tons, or 10,000,000 bushels."

A RESIDENT of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, has been comparing wages and expenses of all kinds in 1829, when his family first came to the State, with present prices. Wheat has nearly quintupled in price; potatoes, sheep, cows, eggs and butter have sustained even a greater advance. Hay is now four times as costly, while the prices of tea, coffee, pepper and salt have declined one-half, and cotton goods have sustained a larger reduction. Wages, on the average, have advanced three-fold, so that farmers who do their own work, and mechanics whose time is their capital, have nothing to complain of in the general change of values.

THE imports of flour and wheat into England during three years were as follows: 1869, 82,960,000 bushels; 1870, 69,151,000; 1871, 73,980,000. The receipts from the United States and Canada during those years were: From the United States, 28,504,000 bushels; 1870, 28,122,000; 1841, 26,080,000. From Canada, 1869, 6,340,000; bushels; 1870, 6,422,000; 1871, 6,307,000. Russia supplied an equal amount. This does not include corn, which, with the wheat, makes the total shipments of grain from this country about fifty million bushels per annum. Russia does not produce corn; this one great producing corn region of the world, and the foreign demand for that cereal is rapidly increasing.

Curious Needles.

The King of Prussia recently visited a needle manufactory in his kingdom, in order to see what machinery, combined with the human hand, could produce. He was shown a number of superfine needles, thousands of which together did not weigh half an ounce, and marvelled how such minute objects could be pierced with an eye. But he was to see in this respect even something still finer and more perfect could be created. The borer—that is, the workman whose business it is to bore the eyes in these needles—asked for a hair from the monarch's head. It was readily given, and with a smile he placed it at once under the boring machine, turned a hole in it with the greatest care, furnished it with a thread, and then handed the singular needle to the astonished king. The second curious needle is in the possession of Queen Victoria. It was made at the celebrated needle manufactory at Beddich, and represents the column of Trajan in miniature. This well-known Roman column is adorned with numerous scenes in sculpture, which immortalize Trajan's heroic actions in war. On this diminutive needle scenes in the life of Queen Victoria are represented in relief, but so finely cut and so small that it requires a magnifying-glass to see them. The Victoria needle can, moreover, be opened; it contains a number of needles of smaller size, which are equally adorned with scenes in relief.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Linseed Tea for Sick Horses.

The *American Veterinary Journal* considers linseed tea not only a valuable restorative but also useful in cases of inflammation of the membranes connected with the organs of respiration and digestion, as it shields and lubricates them and tranquilizes the irritable state of the parts and favors healthy action. The editor says he has prescribed linseed tea in large quantities for horses laboring under influenza; they seemed to derive much benefit from it, and generally drank it with avidity. Aside from the benefit we derive from the action of mucilage and oil which the seed contains, its nutritive elements are of some account, especially when given to animals laboring under soreness in the organs of deglutition which incapacitates from swallowing more solid food. In the event of an animal becoming prostrated by inability to masticate or swallow more solid food, linseed tea may be resorted to, and in case of irritable cough the addition of a little honey makes it still more useful. In the latter form it may be given to animals laboring under acute or chronic disease of the urinary apparatus, more especially of the kidneys. The linseed tea is prepared as follows: Put a couple of handfuls of the seed into a bucket, and pour a gallon and a half of boiling water upon it. Cover it up a short time, then add a couple of quarts of cold water, when it will be fit for use.

To Steam a Turkey.

All of us are used to roast and boiled turkey, but a steamed turkey is more of a novelty, while it is also a most delicious dish. Cleanse the fowl thoroughly; then rub pepper and salt well mixed into the inside of it. Fill up the body with oysters mixed with a small cupful of bread crums. Sew up all the apertures; lay the turkey into a large steamer and place over a kettle of boiling water; cover closely, and steam thoroughly for two hours and a half. Now take it up; set the platter in a warm place, and turn whatever gravy there is in the steamer, straining it first in the oyster sauce which you have prepared, in the following manner: Take a pint of oysters, turn a pint of boiling water over them in a colander. Put the liquor on to boil, skim off whatever rises on the top. Thicken it with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed into two tablespoonful of butter; season well with pepper and salt. Add two or three tablespoonfuls of cream or milk to whiten it; and pour it over the turkey and platter; serve boiling hot. This sauce must be made while the turkey is still in the steamer, so that it can be poured over the turkey as soon as it is taken up.

Preparing Cod Liver Oil for Patients.

The difficulty of overcoming the nauseating qualities of cod liver oil has attracted the attention of many pharmaceutists, among others of M. Tissier, who has lately published the results of his experiments. He takes of white gelatin 4 parts, 25 parts of distilled water, the same of simple syrup, and 50 parts of refined powdered sugar. The gelatin is heated in a water bath with the water and syrup till dissolved, the cod liver oil and sugar being mixed in a mortar; the two compounds are then stirred together, and the stirring continued till the mixture is cold. It will then appear as a gelatinous mass, and powdered sugar is then added till a firm paste is made, which, after being cut into small pieces, is left to become so hard as to be easily granulated in a mortar. The second addition of powdered sugar will bring the quantity up to 250 parts, of which 20 per cent. will be cod liver oil. It is to be kept in a tightly stoppered bottle.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

To Keep Hayricks.

An invention has been adopted this year at the Prince Consort's farm, for the preservation of hayricks from the heating occasioned by confined air and moisture. A long perforated tube, fixed in short lengths which fit into each other, is built into the body of the rick as it is carried up and surmounted by a cowl, which turns with the wind and provides a constant down current; an upward current is also arranged for in an inner tube, which opens at the bottom, and thus completes the circulation. This invention is also adapted to granaries and ships in transit, but in the latter case several arms are provided, running out from the central shaft at right angles, so as to distribute the air through the body of the grain. The use of perforated tubes for preserving grain, meal, &c., in storehouses, granaries, and in barrels, is an American invention, and has long been in use in the United States.

Killing Willows.

On swampy land is sometimes a heavy growth of willow, and the task of removing the bushes is one of no small magnitude. Some have a theory of cutting at certain periods of the moon changes, others while the sap is dormant, and still others the girding or strapping process. Of the latter method, which is attended with no small amount of labor, a writer in the *Rural Southern* says: Don't cut down the willows. If you do, you will see trouble for the next ten or twenty years with sprouts to cut down five or six times a year. Let them stand until spring, and when they are in full bloom, cut the bark about four feet from the ground, strip the bark down to the root, and let it alone. They will die, root and branch, in the course of the year, and never put forth a sprout. I have followed this plan for twenty years, and know it to be successful.—*Ohio Farmer.*

How to Use a Grindstone.

First—Don't waste the stone by running it in water; but if you do, don't allow it to stand in water when not in use, as this will cause a soft place.

Second—Wet the stone by dropping water on it from a pot suspended above the stone, and stop off the water when not in use.

Third—Don't allow the stone to get out of order, but keep it perfectly round by the use of gas pipe or a hacker.

Fourth—Clean off all greasy tools before sharpening, as grease or oil destroys the grit.

Fifth—Observe: When you get a stone that suits your purpose, send a sample of the grit to the dealer to select by; a half ounce sample is enough, and can be sent in a letter by mail.

To Kill Lice.

All kinds of lice and their nits may be got rid of, *tuto, cito, et jucunde*, by washing with a simple decoction of stavesacre (*Delphinium staphisagria*), or with a lotion made with the bruised seeds in vinegar, or with the tincture, or by rubbing in a salve made with the seeds and four times their weight of lard very carefully beaten together. The acetic solution and the tincture are the cleanliest and most agreeable preparations, but all are equally efficacious in destroying both the creatures and their eggs, and even in relieving the intolerable itching which their casual presence leaves behind on many sensitive skins. The alkaloid delphinia may be also employed, but possesses no advantage, except in the preparation of an ointment, when for any reason that form of application should be preferred.

White Australian Corn.

A correspondent of the *Western Farmer* at Baraboo, Wisconsin, says: I obtained a quarter of a pound of seed, but gave a little of that to some neighbors and planted the balance on moderately good ground. The next day after it was planted there fell a very heavy rain and washed out considerable of it, so I do not suppose over three-fourths of it came up. It had very poor attention and consequently I had not as large a yield as I might have had, but the yield was very satisfactory. I had about three hundred pounds in the ear from less than a quarter of a pound of seed. I planted two grains to the hill, four feet apart one way and about two the other way. I had a good many stocks that bore six tolerably good ears, and scarcely any stalks with less than two ears. I think it the best corn for fodder that I know of.

Varieties of Potatoes.

Notwithstanding the new varieties introduced within a few years, we have not succeeded in supplanting the old Peach Blow with a better kind. Yet it has several faults, chief of which is its late period of ripening and the amount of labor required to dig it. It is almost impossible to get it into market time enough for shipment in the fall. We want, very much, a potato that will keep as well as the Peach Blow, look as well, be as fine flavored, yet ripen from two weeks to a month earlier. The Harrison is abandoned; the Peerless grows large and hollow, is a good variety to grow for feeding hogs (when cooked), and no new variety promises remarkably well. The Early Rose leads as an early variety, but it does not quite fill the place of the Peach Blow.—*American Rural Home.*

A Turkish Glue Cement.

Dissolve half a dozen bits of gum mastic, each as large as a pea, in as much alcohol as will make it a liquid. In another vessel dissolve as much isinglass previously softened with water, as will make a two ounce vial, that is, holding four tablespoonsful, of strong glue, adding two small bits of gum ammoniac, which must be rubbed until it is dissolved in the isinglass mixture; then mix the whole with heat. When it is to be used again, set the vial in boiling water until it is dissolved.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. Mckinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OURSELVES.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

This mortal form of man, this wond'rous body
Turns food like fire to ashes. A residue
Of seeming worthlessness! Not so indeed.
From these strange ashes that old bird of life
Springs up renewed. These ashes have
A silent mission to fulfil for all—
They rebaptize, they recreate the blood,
Instilling elements within its flow,
That in its flow, it may have power to act
On bone and muscle. The house is built;
The fabric of our nature stands all roofed,
It needs the lime to throw its phosphate power
Through its strange timber! Nature's self becomes
Her own mechanic and her artisan,
Going about the chambers, fixing up
Those weaker points which otherwise might go
To crumble or decay. Potash and magnesia,
Things in themselves that have the name of drugs;
Silica and iron,—all are needed
For cartilages, for muscle, hair and skin;
For life, for beauty; for, life seems to be
How like another engine, nor will run
Unless the fire is fed!

With healthy blood
Health goes as its companion through the system.
Without it, at some point, the enemy
Scales the life wall, and getting foothold there
Shatters the joints of power. The poor subject,
At fault in chemic knowledge, sees amazed
The ruin wrought, but knowing not the element
Most needed for the crisis, fires away
His ineffectual knowledge. Thus we live;—
Yea, thus how many die, die every day,
Die living deaths,—die miserably;—cold,
Lonely, desolate, themselves unknown
Unto themselves;—their factors not sum'd up—
The product of their being not set down;—
Misunderstanding, falsehood and confusion
Chipping the life away! They are not students.
They never look within, adjust no hinges,—
Give no attention to the doors and windows:
Neglect the walls, the casements, grates and hearths,
Until that hard old tax collector Time
Knocks at the door, and says he wants his dues.

PITTSBURGH, PA., 1873.

PERSONAL.

LUCCA says she shall retire from the stage in two years.

PRINCE NAPOLEON and his wife, the Princess Clotilde, have arrived in Milan.

MISS EMERSON, of New York, claims the authorship of "Betsy and I Are Out."

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON and company made $35,000 in one month's engagement at New Orleans.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER says that Prof. Tyndall's face is "long, thin, fringed with whiskers, without moustache or goatee, leaving his mouth, like the embrasure of a fort, clear for action."

TWENTY-FIVE Lutheran ministers have died in the United States from October, 1871, to October, 1872. Ten of them were between sixty and seventy years of age. The average of all was fifty-two years and twenty-one days.

MRS. JERRY BLAISDELL, of East Denmark, Me., recently spun a lot of wool-rolls, dyed and wove them into stout cloth, and cut out and made from the same a pair of trowsers for her fortunate husband, all within the space of thirty-six hours.

MR. JUNIUS LUCAS, of New London, Conn., who sued the widow Markham to recover $600 fruitlessly expended in endeavors to gain her affections, has lost his law suit as well as his matrimonial one, and is furthermore out of pocket to the extent of $400 costs.

A COMPLETE rupture has taken place between the Duc de Montpensier and Queen Isabella. The cause is said to be quarrels which occur between the Queen and her husband, which the Duke in a letter to Queen Christina said he regarded as jeopardizing the dynasty. Queen Christina is said to have called her daughter's serious attention to the communication, upon which the latter declared that she would have no further relations with the Duke, but reserve her liberty to do the best she could for herself and her son.

THOSE who were at Chislehurst on the occasion of the lying in state of the Emperor Napoleon must have noticed a very tall, broad-shouldered man, who, in evening dress, with a fur cape over his shoulders, was unsparingly smoking cigarettes. This was M. Paul de Cassagnac, the celebrated fighting editor of the *Pays*, who has slain eighteen men by his small-sword practice in duels, and who was one of the most vigorous supporters, by pen and by sword, of the Bonapartist *regime*. He is now suffering slightly from rheumatism; but when his fit is over he has to undergo a duel with M. Mane, the fighting editor of the *Gaulois*, also an expert swordsman and duelist.

Valuable Recipes

An Excellent Pudding of Pieces of Stale Bread, etc.—Soak two pounds of pieces of dry stale bread or toast all night in plenty of water, with a plate laid on top to keep them under the water. Next morning pour off, and squeeze out all of the superfluous water; then mash fine the pieces of bread, mix with half a pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of cleaned currants, a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, four ounces of suet, chopped fine, and two teaspoonfuls of fresh ground allspice; then grease the inside of a baking dish with a bit of suet, put in the pudding and bake for two hours.

Baked Orange Pudding.—Take six ounces of stale sponge cake, or bruised ratafias, six oranges, one pint of milk, six eggs, and one-half pound of sugar. After crumbling the sponge cake or ratafias into fine crumbs, pour the milk (should be boiling) over them. Grate the rinds of two of the oranges on sugar, and add them, with the juice of the remaining four, to the other ingredients. Beat up the eggs, stir them in, sweeten to taste, and put the mixture into a deep pie dish, lined with puff paste. Bake in a little more than half an hour. Turn it out of the dish, strew sifted sugar over, and serve.—*Mrs. Beeton.*

Floating Island.—Beat four yolks of eggs with two tablespoons of sugar and one teaspoon of flour; then stir into one quart of milk and bring it to a boil, stirring it all the time; have the whites beat nicely, and slip it on the top of the milk, dipping a little of it on to cook the egg; then grate nutmeg over the top; let it cool, and it is ready for the table.

French Rolls.—Warm one ounce of fresh butter in a gill of milk, add a large teaspoonful of yeast and a little salt. Sift one pound of flour into a pan, pour in and stir well the milk, and let the dough rise in a warm place, covering it with a thick cloth. When light, knead well and form into rolls. Put these in a well-floured pan in a warm place to rise, and bake in a quick oven.

To Keep Meat.—Meat is much better for family use when at least one week old in cold weather. The English method for keeping meat for some time has great merit. Experts say, hang up a quarter of meat with the cut end up, being the reverse of the usual way, by the leg, and the juice will remain in the meat, and not run to the cut and dry up by evaporation. It is worth a trial, and when made will be continued.

To make Short Cakes, rub a quarter of a pound of butter into a half pound of flour; mix with a little water—enough to form a dough. Roll it out into thin round cakes, prick them, lay them in shallow tins, and bake.

Tea Biscuit are made by working into a piece of light dough or cream tarter biscuit one egg and a piece of butter. Roll it out an inch thick, cut it round with the lid of a dredge-box, and bake.

Dyspepsia Bread is made with three quarts unbolted wheatmeal, one quart lukewarm water, one gill of fresh yeast, one gill of molasses, one teaspoonful of saleratus.—*The Day.*

RUPTURE.

Every Kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's,
Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's,

Rheumatism and Gout Remedy.
The finest and best preparation in town. Sold only in Pittsburgh.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth street.

Lubin's celebrated Perfumes, Khamrah's celebrated Perfumes, Lowe's celebrated Perfumes, Lowe's, Lubin's and Coudray's Genuine Soaps, Colgate's Bazin's and Hall's Old Palm, White Castile, Mottled Castile.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS.

1873. Feb. 24, 1873.

New Goods Specialties

At 12½c, Lonsdale Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 18¾c, Striped Japs.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c, Beautiful Spring Goods.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c, Black Striped Sateens.
At 50c, Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c, Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 30c, Black Alpacas—extra value.

Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Colored Silks, Mohairs, &c., in Great Variety.

Also, SOLE AGENT for Western Pennsylvania for the celebrated

BAZAR PATTERNS,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169,

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

AT

HORNE & CO.'S,

77 and 79

MARKET STREET,

FULL LINES OF

COTTON GOODS

JUST OPENED.

New Designs

IN PRINTS,

Of Popular Makes.

BLEACHED AND BROWN

Sheetings and Shirtings,

Ginghams, Crashes,
Irish Linens,
Table Damask,
Huck and Linen Towels,
Napkins and Doylies,

New Black Alpacas,

Pure Mohairs,
Drillings,
Dress Linings,
Paper Muslins, Cambries.

Full lines of the above at lowest Eastern Prices
Also large additions to stock of

Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Neck Rufflings,
Shirt Fronts,
Corded Satins,
Fringes, Gimps,
Buttons, Braids,

And Small Trimmings generally.

SOILED GOODS.

Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy

Country Blankets,

Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.

Also, a job lot of

WHITE QUILTS,

Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.

Also, a large lot of

REMNANTS,

Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.

Five Cases Dark Prints,

Slightly imperfect, at 8 cents.

ONE CASE 33-INCH

SHIRTING MUSLIN,

AT 10 CENTS.

Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished

Bleached Muslin

Of a well known make, usually sold at 18 cents, at 12½ cents.

The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Special care exercised for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

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Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest paid on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

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We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates. se12

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sells PUTS and CALLS on all active Stocks in the New York market. Quotations cheerfully furnished on application at his office. Privilege a specialty. Constant communication by telegraph with New York. Full information given at all times. Orders solicited.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 22, 1873.

This being a legal holiday, all our banks were closed, and hence we have no money market to report to-day. The business in financial circles of the past week has been much disturbed by several causes. The failure already noted has caused wide-spread distrust, and banks have grown very choice and careful in their selection of paper. Probably this may still have a good effect upon our business interests and tend to prevent undue expansion and induce more caution in the management of business. Credit is avaluable thing, and by its aid are great enterprises carried forward to a successful completion; but when credit is unwarrantably used, an inflation is caused, which, checked by unforseen circumstances, must end in disaster. There is too much of our business managed on borrowed capital, and the necessities of borrowers compel them to pay much more than they ought to pay for the use of money.

The business men of the entire country have been anxiously looking to Congress for the passage of some bill which would give relief to a long-continued stringent money market, but these hopes have been doomed to disappointment.

The free banking and currency expansion interests are still pressing their notions on the attention of one or the other branches of Congress, and a day or two ago Mr. Merriam came near bringing his peculiar project to a vote. His bill, in brief, is this: Sections 1 and 2 provide for free banking. Section 3 provides for free banking with a capital of $100,000. Section 4 abolishes the legal tender reserves. Section 5 commences January 1, 1874, to retain the gold interest due to banks upon bonds held here as the basis of their circulation, and issue to the banks gold certificates, which are to be kept in the vaults as reserves for circulation, instead of the legal tenders now required to be kept. Section 6 provides for redemption of the gold certificates on and after December 1, 1879. Section 7 requires the banks to redeem their circulating notes at par in gold on and after January 1, 1880. The theory upon which Mr. Merriam bases his bill is that the banks now make on an average 7 per cent. profit per annum on their circulation, and that if the legal tender reserves are released they will realize more profit from that than they would from the premium on the gold derived from collections of interest on bonds. The Secretary is to hoard the gold due from the interest on bonds, and redeem the certificates in time to let the banks commence specie payments in 1880.

It required a great deal of labor to compile the report of local stocks published in this column on Saturday, and from want of time several banks were overlooked and omitted from the list. We shall be glad to have our attention directed to such omissions, so that we can correct in our next report and make this list as full and complete as possible.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 22, 1873.

APPLES—Dull but unchanged; ranging from $1.50@2.50 per bbl. according to quality.

BUTTER—Sales of 50 lots at 30@32c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged, ranging from 6½ cents per lb. according to quality —the outside quotation for choice hurl.

BRANS—Continue in fair demand, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchanged: $2.25@2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUTTER—Prime roll is in demand, and selling readily at 28@30—some dealers quote a shade higher, but, so far as we can learn, there are but few sales making above our quotations. Low grade butter continues dull.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio, 12@12½c; medium to good, 15@16; common to fair, 13@14.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3 to $3½ per doz; 2 lbs, $2.25; Tomatoes, $1.40@1.50. Window Corn, $3; other brands, $2.50 to $2.75.

CARBON OIL—Is still quoted at 16½ to 16¾ by bx car load, and 2 to 3c more for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Dealers all concur in reporting a very dull market, but they are hopeful that there will soon be a change for the better; prices are nominally unchanged.

EGGS—As noted in our last report, the change in the weather has stiffened the market slightly and some dealers are endeavoring to put prices up a little, but they will find it uphill work unless it remains cold for several days, as the receipts are increasing and buyers are taking hold sparingly, being apprehensive of lower prices. Quotations may be given at 25@28.

FLOUR—Trade is still reported as being sluggish and the market continues weak, but there is no quotable change in prices as compared with yesterday. Spring wheat, $7.75@8.00 for fair to choice Wisconsin's; $8.75 for choice Minnesotas, and $9@9.25 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour is reported dull, and cannot be quoted above $5.50 @5.75.

GRAIN—The grain market has been very dull all last week, and with the increased receipts, especially of Corn and Oats, prices are weaker and drooping. The arrivals of Wheat continue heavy, and the mills are taking all that offers, within the range of $1.75@1.83 for fair to prime red, and 8 to 10 cents per bushel more for white. Oats reported in store, especially for good stock, in consequence of a slight improvement in the demand but there is no change in prices, 43 to 45c for good mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn continues very dull with a supply largely in excess of present requirements, but prices are nominally unchanged, 44@45c on track and 50@51 free in elevator. Ear Corn is also in better supply and lower; sales reported at 50. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 80 cents. Barley is still quotable at 55 to 90 for spring and 90@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee is still reported firm, although the latest Rio telegram has softened the the market slightly, the feeling is scarcely as strong as it was prior to its reception. Sugars continue quiet and unchanged—a weaker tone was early in the week, when an effort was made to advance refined goods. The arrivals of New Orleans Molasses continue large, and indications are that this market will be better supplied than for several years past. Syrups quiet; there is more inquiry for common than the finer grades.

Sugar—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c; Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 11¾c; B, 11¼c; Ex. C, 11¼c; C, 11¼c; Porto Rico, 10@10½c.

Coffee—Common to Fair, 22c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25@28c; Roasted, in lb packages 27¼c; loose, 27c; Java, 30@32c.

Rice—Carolina, 8½@9c; Japan, 7¾c@8

Molasses—New Orleans, 75@90c.

Hay—Baled continues dull but prices are without quotable change, ranging from $24 to $28 per ton, according to quality.

Hops—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

Honey—Is quoted at 25 to 40c per lb.

Mince Meat—Standard brands 12c.

Mill Feed—Continues dull; Bran may be had at $12@13 per ton; Shorts, $13@14; Middlings, $13@14.

Onions—In better supply and easier, but prices are unchanged, ranging from $3 to $7 per barrel, according to quality.

Poultry—Dressed Chickens selling at 14@15 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 17@18.

Potatoes—There is a fair jobbing demand, but the supply is ample, and prices remain unchanged: 80 to 85 cents per bushel.

Provisions—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 8¼c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Dried Beef, 12c; Mess Pork, $15.00; Ham Sausage 16c, Leaf Lard, in tin kegs, 9c; half bbls, 9¼c; pails, 10¼. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in ¼ bbls $2.30. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

Rags—Quoted at 3@3½c.

Seeds—The market is weaker, and prices are drooping: Clover may be quoted at $5.50@6 per bushel, and Timothy at $3.75@4.75. Flax Seed unchanged at $2.

Tallow—Unchanged at 8¾@9c.

Whisky—Highwines, 92@93 cts.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, February 22, 1873.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle,	420	575 cars.
Hogs,	130	155 "
Sheep,	90	75 "
Horses,	53	63 "
Mules,	10	18 "
Total	693	909 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were unusually large, 155 cars in excess of last week, and notwithstanding there was a larger proportion of through stock, the supply on sale was heavy, and with continued unfavorable reports from the east, and nearly an average demand, the market opened hard, and dragged up until Wednesday, when it livened up a little, but on Thursday it broke down again and dragged from that until the close. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but, in view of the fact that the advices from all points in the east reported trade dull and prices drooping, they were, as they had a right to be, very cheerful, and refused to take hold unless concessions were made, and sellers, who had hoped for a good market, were obliged to come down in their views, and sold at a loss on the former account, and the most of them made the concessions demanded, in order to effect sales. The main drag was on the fat cattle, but on Thursday and Friday it broke

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Barney Dunning, Work House, Pa., 3c; Charles Buck, Jefferson City, Mo., 3c; H. J. Crouse, Hollidaysburg, Pa., 3c; Wm. Holl, New York, N. Y., 3c; Miss Mary Bagiot, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Mrs. M. E. Craig, Brownsville, Pa., 4c.

Drowning of Capt. Anawalt.

The sad news reached this city on Saturday evening that Capt. John W. Anawalt, a well-known steamboat man, of the Ohio river, fell off the guards of the steamer Mary Davage, while passing over the falls at Louisville, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The circumstances of the sad affair have not been received, but it is supposed that he slipped and fell into the rapids over the falls, which rendered assistance an impossibility. Capt. Anawalt was one of the most popular of our steamboatmen, and the sad intelligence has cast a gloom over a large portion of our community. The Captain resided at No. 133 Wylie avenue, where he leaves a wife and large family to mourn his untimely end. Thus far all efforts to disenter the body have been unsuccessful, but it was thought it would be found, and conveyed to this city for interment.

A WEST PENN ACCIDENT.

A Brakeman Run Over And Killed.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at Springhill Station, on the West Penn Road, on the body of Edward McGuire who was killed about half-past four on saturday afternoon by being run over by a freight train going west. The deceased was employed as a flagman on the through freight. He was leaving some cars loaded with lumber at Isabella Furnace, near Etna Station, and had uncoupled four cars and given the signal to the engineer to start, when the reaction of the train caused the four cars to start back. He being behind them, they all ran over him, crushing him in a terrible manner. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death." The deceased had been in the employ of the company some five years, and for all the time in the capacity of flagman on the through freight. He was considered a very careful and sober man. He leaves a wife and four children.

ANNEXATION.

Meeting of the Committee on Saturday—Proposed Changes in the New Charter.

The proposed new city charter, on Saturday was considered by the Joint Committee of Councils, appointed for the purpose of examining and making any changes deemed desirable before it, was presented to Councils. It was discussed for a couple of hours, when the Committee decided upon a few amendments, the most important of which is to recommend two branches to the Council instead of one, as provided in the document presented to Councils from the committee of citizens credited with its preparation. They also recommended that the Select branch be made to consist of twenty-seven members to be elected by the city at large; the Common branch to be composed of one member from each ward. A committee was also appointed to confer with the Presidents of Allegheny Councils in reference to calling a special meeting of Allegheny Councils to consider the matter. The Joint Committee then adjourned until next Thursday afternoon.

A TERRIBLE TALE.

The Search for Science induces a Horrible Crime.

Yesterday morning a story horrible in its details and almost too inhuman to be credible was related at the Mayor's office by two young women who were evidently in very deep grief and distress. They were poorly clad and shivering with the cold, and amid sobs and tears they told the terrible tale. They were members of a poor family and lived in one of the upper wards, and on Friday one of their sisters, who had been sick some time, died. Shortly after her death the family was visited by three young physicians of this city, who wished to obtain the body for examination and dissection, and promised the family that they would bury it at their own expense. The doctors had previously secured six dollars from Mr. Fortune, Secretary of the Guardians of the Poor, and to this they added six dollars, with which they purchased a coffin. On Saturday night, from nine to eleven o'clock, the physicians were engaged in their horrible work of dissecting the body. They then left the house with the mutilated remains scattered about the room. When they were about to leave one of the family asked them if they did not intend to bury them. To this they replied that Mr. Fortune would attend to that, as he did to all other poor people. On yesterday morning the remains were still in the room and, growing offensive, when they applied for aid at the Mayor's office. Officers were sent to Mr. Fortune, and did not return to the Mayor's office, and nothing more was heard from them. The names of the physicians are withheld for the time being, as the affair is more clearly established, and further details are too sickening to dwell upon.

SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER.

A Mysterious Death at Johnston's Station.—A Probable Case of Poisoning.—The Suspected Criminal still at Large.

Yesterday morning information was brought to the Mayor's office that a sudden death had occurred at Johnston's Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, under very suspicious circumstances, and requested that the matter be investigated. The particulars, as related at the Mayor's office, are as follows: Some time ago a music teacher, named William Nimms, who lived on St. Clair street, in this city, removed to Johnston's Station, near Parnassus, with his wife, and took lodgings with a family living at that place. Mr. Nimms continued the pursuit of his profession in this city, occasionally visiting his wife. On last Thursday she was taken sick and Nimms went to see her and gave her a dose of some kind. Soon after this Mrs. N. grew worse, when her husband informed the family that he had given her three or four drops of croton oil, and that made her worse at first; but, he added, she will soon be all right. He then left, shortly after which his wife remarked to the lady attending her, that she didn't want to take that stuff, but that her husband insisted and she finally consented.

On Friday night the woman died, and her husband was immediately notified. He did not return to Johnston's station, however, but sent the following letter to a friend there, and which was received the next day.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22, 1873.

Friend Wylie: Will you be good enough to see to my wife being buried. I am unfortunately taken sick. All expenses I will settle on Monday next. She is 41 years old, and a her Christian name is Marfa Ann. I have got to have nothing but bad luck. Just attend to this and I shall be very grateful. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM NIMMS.

According to this request, the body was buried on Saturday, and the letter was read at the grave. Great indignation was expressed by the people at this cold blooded epistle, and suspicions were at once aroused. It has been since learned that Nimms was in a saloon in this city on Friday night, and that he carried the letter to the Union Depot himself on Saturday morning, and delivered it to the conductor who took it to Johnston's. The police have diligently searched for Nimms, but so far without success. It is thought that he has left the city, and thus far no developments have been made in this very mysterious affair.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

General Observance of the 141st Anniversary of the Birthday of George Washington, the "Father of his Country"—Military and a Civic Display.

It affords no little satisfaction to the patriotically inclined, or, more correctly, to those inclined to revere and venerate the memory of those who have figured on the noble side of our national history, to observe that the time honored custom of celebrating the anniversaries of their births, of exploits of daring sacrifice or bravery is rapidly reviving. It is true that in the immensity of the late great rebellion new names were indelibly fixed upon the pages of history to challenge our love and admiration; fresh martyrs were added to solemnly canonize in the everlasting love of the people, for he who dies to-day in the just and honorable cause of his country's flag, honor and laws deserves to have his name embalmed in the grateful memory of his race as he who fought and labored in days of yore to plant the flag of freedom on American soil. However, while tenderly cherishing the memory and names of the heroes and martyrs of our own day and generation, we cannot forget those who make glorious the dim past, and hence the natural pleasure which all must have derived on Saturday last from the almost universal, and some what old fashioned, observance of the One hundred and forty first Anniversary of the birthday of George Washington. The kindness and earnest gratitude of the law-makers of the land the day has been designated as a legal national holiday and consequently as such is very generally observed from one end of the land to the other. Governmental and financial business, dealings on 'change and much private trade, are conscientiously suspended by the people, and the day is made a holiday occasion.

POLICE DISPLAY.

For some weeks back our police force, which has attained no ordinary proportions, numbering about one hundred and eighty-five men, have been going through the strict military drill in squads and by companies, and much curiosity was manifested by the people to see them move in a body on public parade. Saturday, by order of His Honor Mayor Blackmore, they made their first display parade, and presented a very fine appearance. As a general rule they are all fine looking and intelligent men, and when mustered together in line would rival, if not put to blush, many of our best military companies. They gave full evidence that they were no novices in army tactics, marching and maneuvering gracefully, and with a precision worthy old regulars. They were all in full uniform, wore their shields, belts and maces, and had their hands encased in white gloves.

They were formed in line, under command of Lieutenant M. V. B. Hazen, and headed by the Great Western Band, in full uniform, marched over the route. The men marched four abreast, and in the centre of the column was a very handsome National flag, borne by Officer Daniel Silvius, a capital color bearer.

On their return, after passing over the extended route assigned to them, the men were halted in front of new Municipal Hall and there inspected by the Mayor and Chief-of-Police Irwin, whose health did not permit him to head the column. We congratulate the Mayor and his aids, as well as the Police Committee and citizens generally, on the fact that our police force has attained such excellence, and is made of such good material. They then marched to the starting place and were dismissed.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

The city was pretty generally decorated with flags, and wore quite a festive military appearance. The parade of the Duquesne Greys was remarkably fine, as were also the Armstrong Zouaves, the Pittsburgh Zouaves, the Washington Infantry and the Phillips Zouaves. Altogether the day was much better observed than it has been in our city for many years.

LOCAL OPTION.

Both Sides of the Question.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE."

A Large Gathering at City Hall.

A MEETING AT THE ALLIANCE ROOMS.

Another Meeting Called.

THE ANNIVERSARY PROCEEDINGS AT THE SECOND U. P. CHURCH.

Full and Complete Reports.

Last Saturday, which was to be celebrated as the birthday of Washington, witnessed events, occasioned by the agitation of a different subject, which, in the attention attracted and the excitement occasioned, entirely eclipsed the hale of glory that is supposed to encircle the name and fame of the Father of His Country. The question of Local Option, which had been made very warm by the action of the Legislature, grew feverish at the Alliance meeting in the afternoon, and when the climax was reached on Saturday night it was fairly red hot." The first meeting at which this question was to be discussed, was the celebration of the

Anniversary of the Temperance Alliance.

This meeting was announced to be held at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue. The promise that Very Rev. Father Hickey, of St. Paul's Cathedral, would address the meeting, together with hints pretty free y circulated, that the dodging Legislators would be hauled over the coals caused a very large attendance. Even before the hour announced for the exercises to commence as many were present as could be comfortably seated. The occasion proved to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic temperance meetings held in this city for many a day.

The meeting was conducted by T. H. Rabe, Esq., the President of the Alliance, who announced a temperance hymn as the opening exercise, and, after singing, Rev. T. N. Boyle led in prayer.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Rabe then read the first annual report of the Alliance, detailing the birth of the organization and what it has accomplished during the first year of its existence. The Society was organized in the fall of 1871, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, which placed upon its Temperance Committee, Messrs. Robert Carr, T. H. Rabe, and R. C. Miller. The report says: "A room was secured and a meeting called, when it was found that some of the officers declined to serve. The constitution required the Board to hold semi-monthly meetings, but they held weekly meetings, and had an average attendance of from twenty to forty. The secretary had corresponded with leading temperance men, and co-operation demanded attention, and a call was issued for a convention. It was held on December 4th, and when the adjournment took place work was left for us to do. Letters by the thousand and tens of thousands were sent out over the State, inviting the people to prepare for Local Option. It appearing that we might not have the privilege of voting here in Allegheny county, a supplemental bill was sent to Senator Graham, urging him to endeavor to secure its passage. Experience has shown that the cause suffered from the appeals of temperance speakers for money, and we concluded to abandon that, and only ask for subscriptions at our annual meetings. We have preserved, and will still preserve, and please God, Allegheny County Temperance Alliance will continue to fight until victory crowns our efforts, and we believe we are near receiving the reward of our labors. We need one thousand sustaining members, at 50 cents each, to give us a fund to carry on the campaign, and to keep up the good work so well begun. During the year over two hundred thousand temperance tracts and papers have been distributed, and the Alliance has expended sixteen hundred dollars in the cause of temperance." The report closed by urging that the past success should induce the friends of temperance to take courage, and incite them to renewed efforts. The report was unanimously adopted.

On motion the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Messrs. James Parke, Jr., Joseph Dilworth, R. C. Miller, and Revs. Thomas Hanna and I. W. McKeever.

ADDRESS OF REV. J. D. HERR.

During the absence of the Committee the Rev. J. D. Herr was introduced, and delivered a short stirring and eloquent address. He said he was very sorry that the audience was disappointed, as he knew they were waiting anxiously to hear an address from the Rev. Hickey. He had promised the committee that he would be present, but he had been unavoidably detained at Butler. The speaker proceeded to explain the Local Option law, and particularly its present peculiar relation to Allegheny county. The present license law which places a limit to the sale of intoxicating liquors had not been found stringent enough. What we want is to try the Local Option law. We claim the privilege of deciding for ourselves whether or not we shall submit to this terrible traffic. In Sewickley, Wilkinsburg and other places in this county this local prohibition has worked successfully. Why may it not work equally well in the remainder of Allegheny county? The present license system does not prevent gambling and murdering, but instead only promotes and increases these great curses. We now have a dram-shop to every sixty voters in our county, and the license system costs each voter fifty dollars per year to sustain this cause of misery and crime. The speaker closed with a forcible and eloquent plea for the adoption of Local Option in the banner county. His address was very loudly applauded.

At this point the committee returned and submitted the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, The Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance has now been in successful operation for a year, and we are now met to attend to the celebration of its first anniversary.

Resolved, That we have every reason to feel encouraged at the success that has thus far attended our efforts, for although of necessity much time has been occupied in perfecting our organization, and establishing auxiliaries in various parts of the country, we yet feel that our Alliance has done much toward spreading temperance information, showing the fearful consequences of the liquor traffic, and awakening a greater interest in the minds of the people on this important subject.

Resolved, That taking courage from the past, we will increase our energies in the future, and we will not cease from our efforts until this fiend is driven from our midst, let the time required for the accomplishment of this desirable result be long or short, and we hereby call upon every lover of virtue, upon every friend of law and order, and especially upon every member of the Christian church, to rally to our help in this important work; we ask them to attend our temperance meetings; to speak words of encouragement and to assist us in circulating temperance documents, and by all means, by word and deed, to assist in educating the youth of this community, that they may not only know the evil and danger of intemperance, but that they may learn also how to escape the tempter's snare and lead lives of sobriety and usefulness.

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon those who are rich in this world's goods that they be not backward in giving of their abundance to aid this work, for without pecuniary assistance the cause must languish. We do not believe in making this call that we appeal so much to charity as to the self-interest of every citizen; for we are fully convinced that the business interests of the community depend upon the advancing of the people, and every one who gives for this purpose is only making an investment for his own advantage.

Resolved, That we believe that prohibition is the only effectual remedy for the evil of intemperance.

Resolved, That while we believe that a prohibitory law should be made general for the entire State, yet we accept Local Option as a temporary expedient, and will enter earnestly and heartily into the work of carrying this effort to successful issue.

Resolved, That we learn with deep sorrow that the amendment to the Local Option bill in the Legislature has been placed in jeopardy by the willful adjournment of the House, and we regret to learn that Messrs. Ballantine, Ramsey and Sample were not present to record their votes on a subject of such a measure.

Resolved, That we sincerely hope that the absence of these men at so critical a time was not willful and intentional; and we hereby, as a part of their constituents, demand of them an explanation of the fact, so that our confidence in them as true and faithful representatives of the people may not be impaired.

The resolutions were unanimously and very enthusiastically adopted. A committee was then appointed who waited on the congregation and received in all over two hundred dollars.

At this point it was announced that Rev. Father Hickey, being detained out of the city, it would be impossible for him to be present at the meeting. Several gentlemen assured the meeting that the Rev. Gentlemen was at least present in spirit, and that his whole heart was engaged in the cause. They were certain that only circumstances which it would have been impossible for him to control caused his absence. A motion was then made and unanimously carried, that Father Hickey be requested to address the Alliance at some future time.

ADDRESS BY REV. T. N. BOYLE.

Rev. T. N. Boyle was next introduced and addressed the meeting briefly. He urged thorough and immediate organization as the only means of overcoming the many obstacles against which they had to contend, and to accomplish the object in view. The speaker alluded to the action of the Allegheny county Legislators when the Local Option question came up in the House. He knew that a very powerful influence was brought to bear upon them under which they had given way. But if even the Legislators were not equal to the temptations, we may take courage in the thought that we have men in the Constitutional Convention who cannot be bought by money. [Applause.] We hope that they will make it unconstitutional to deal in this unholy traffic.

After a brief but very spirited address by Mr. J. G. Donnelly, the meeting adjourned.

The City Hall Meeting.

When the meeting of citizens was called for Saturday night at City Hall, Market street, to consider the Local Option question, the most sanguine prohibitionist or its warmest opponent could scarcely have anticipated so "large and enthusiastic" an audience as was present. The meeting, it will be remembered, was called by the Mayor, at the request of a number of citizens; and, as disputes have arisen, which devolve upon the phraseology of the correspondence and the call, we reproduce them as they appeared in the GAZETTE on last Friday morning.

Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, irrespective of party, believing that the interests of our city require an expression of public opinion upon the "Local Option Law" which the Legislature is likely to deprive us of by adjourning whenever it is called up, do hereby request your Honor to issue a call for a mass meeting, to be held in City Hall, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

James Park, Jr.,	J. R. Reese & Co.,
Thomas H. Rabe,	John Murphy,
R. T. Miller,	S. R. Allison,
J. P. Hanna,	J. S. Miller,
George W. Bradley,	R. A. Russell,
Wm. Frew,	John Johnston,
David M. Long,	Woodworth & David-
& Dick,	son,
John W. Kurtz,	Arbuckle & Co.,
Campbell, Williamson	Henry Disque,
Haworth & Dewhurst,	E. D. Matteson,
Paul & Gibson,	John W. Tim,
James Bowen,	John Phillips,
J. W. Kirker,	James Kelly,
J. C. Harper,	Wm. H. Phillips,
A. W. Foster,	Joseph Kirkpatrick;
John Way, Jr.,	Frank J. Totten,
August Hirth,	J. L. Lytle,
A. Lyons,	W. W. Patrick,
Thos. H. Paulson,	W. Warren,
	and others.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I cheerfully issue a call for the above meeting to be held at City Hall, Damond, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

DRUMMING THEM UP.

The announcement of the meeting was well circulated by numerous mediums. The call was published in all the city papers, and at the meeting of the Alliance on Saturday afternoon the meeting was again announced, and everybody was invited and urged to be present. As if these efforts were not sufficient to impress everybody with the necessity of attending the meeting, the soul stirring strains of a brass band were brought into requisition, which on Saturday afternoon was driven through the principal streets in a wagon. On the sides of the vehicle were banners announcing the meeting at City Hall, and urging everybody to attend. Added to all this a whisper was started upon the street, and had become pretty freely circulated by nightfall, to the effect that the opposition to Local Option would take possession of the Hall and run the meeting in their own interest. This raised to a high pitch the public expectation, and those who attended the meeting in anticipation of a "lively time" congratulated themselves that they were not disappointed.

THE CROWD.

It would be impossible to convey a clear idea of the large number who found their way into the hall. Even as early as seven o'clock—half an hour before the time announced for the meeting—a stream of people began to pour into the Hall, and continued uninterrupted until it was well filled. The immense political meetings which have been held within those walls seem tame in comparison with the large crowd and intense enthusiasm of Saturday night.

ORGANIZATION.

In regard to the exact time of the first attempt to organize the meeting there is a difference of opinion of about fourteen minutes. The opponents of Local Option were the first in the Hall, and, believing that the early bird deserves the worm, they took possession of the stage, and that part of the Hall immediately in front of it. A few moments later a delegation consisting principally of members of the Temperance Alliance, and their friends entered the Hall, and some of them succeeded in elbowing their way onto the stage, while the rest remained in the rear part of the Hall. Shortly before half-past seven o'clock, Mr. T. H. Rabe, President of the Temperance Alliance ascended, W. B. Negley, Esq., as Chairman, when the motion was put and announced by him as carried, amid loud cries of "No! No!" accompanied by a deafening and indescribable noise, made up of howls, jeers, hisses and groans. Mr. James Kittell then nominated Mr. Peter Zern. This occasioned an almost equal uproar, though the majority of the voices seemed to favor Mr. Zern, and he was declared Chairman.

Mr. Zern on coming forward, returned thanks for the honor conferred and said that all were aware of the object of the meeting—an expression of the feeling of the people on the question of Local Option.

A DISCORD.

The list of Vice Presidents was announced next in order, and while the names were being read, the St. Cecelia band, which occupied the gallery at the rear of the Hall, struck up a lively air. This had not that soothing effect which is generally attributed to music, but on the contrary, seemed to grate harshly upon the nerves of those conducting the meeting. A rush was made for the gallery to stop the music. Mr. Arthur Kirk, who, it is said, employed the band, resisted the efforts to have the band stop playing, when one of the men instructed a policeman to arrest him. Mr. Kirk was taken to the lock-up, but as no charge was made against him, Capt. Palmer at once ordered his release. One of the large windows was then raised, but rather too forcible to be pleasant, and he now bears the marks of fingers very tightly grasped about his neck.

THE VICE PRESIDENTS.

When "order" was restored—to use a figurative expression—the list of Vice Presidents was read, as follows:

Dr. A. H. Gross, J. Weisser, Dr. J. Ahl, M. Swartz, R. Koenig, S. Schmidt, C. F. Armstrong, J. Metz, Captain Gumbert, Henry Aufferd, Fred. Pitcairn, C. T. Neal, D. J. Q. Duncan, G. C. McClure, John Ross, Ben. Schmidt, J. B. Epping, Dr. F. Mason, Wm. Kloman, Phil. Welsenberger, John S. Torley, J. H. Hershbarger, Robt. Dixon, J. J. Bingham, John Shipton, R. R. Stewart, Alex. Meyer, Jas. Grier, A. F. Berg, S. A. Dellrich, Joseph Shoeb, Jacob Verner, Henry Schmidt, A. Schumar, Charles Loew, Frank Snyder, Michael Schultz, Louis Gleisenkemp, F. Deitlet, A. Hammer, Gus Braun, Col. John Ballantine, T. J. Howard, Alex. Moore, John Sawyer, Chas. F. Swartz, Wm. J. Anderson, Patrick Kane, M. C. Kane, H. C. Frecker, P. Clark, Samuel McMasters, James M. Taylor, W. Mooney, Pat. O'Neil, Joseph Hastings, Arch. Wallace, Thomas McKnight, Jr., Hon. James Taylor, J. C. O'Donnel, B. Rafferty, E. Peertzel, Chas. Meyer, Dr. J. Rechter, W. H. Whitehead, D. H. Grosse, H. Rowen, Geo. Woll, H. Silverman, Jas. McGunnagle, J. Stackrath, S. Vanhorn, Jos. Thompson, Jr., Wm. M. Vanhaalan, Chas. Kirsch, John B. Coehran, Col. Joe Brown, John Hare, Samuel McKinley, Harry Shirlz, John C. Mattern, Col. John McDorsan, Gen. E. A. Cowley, Andrew Kloman, Samuel Buckley, H. Bell, Wm. Shaffer (deceased.) Thos. W. Davis, H. W. Oliver, Joseph Anderson, Nicholas Snyder, Ralph Richardson, J. Harvey Jones, Jas. Ross, G. W. Rankin, Simon Johnson, August Ammon, Dr. J. A. Swit, Captain Kline, August Beckert, Jos. H. Hunter, C. M. Seibert, William Steinmeyer, E. G. Krehan, W. H. Steinerweiz, Aaron Weise, G. Portzell, F. H. Eggers, Dr. H. Hechelmors, C. F. Bauer, Wm. Weeb, Louis Morganstern, Adam Herman, Aug. Hoffman, Jacob Schlosinger, Christ Lappe, Dr. Keller, A. Fredel, A. Mangold, Adam Mishler, Philip Groetz, C. Barchfield, G. Stetter, G. G. Backofen, R. Siedle, H. C. Reiteman, Joseph Abel, Chas. Kuran, H. Mosel, Dr. C. Meinenwagen, A. S. Schade, Isaac Bierman, F. L. Gross, Isadore Coblens, John Wanderlick, Edward McConough, James Boyd, Wm. Elkins, Alex. McConnel, Owen Sullivan.

The Chair stated that it was now in order to appoint a Committee on Resolutions, and on motion the Chair was instructed to name the committee, which was immediately made, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

George B Chalmers, James Park, Jr., Thos. H. Rabe, John J. Torley, Benjamin Schmidt, J. H. McCausland, Ralph J. Richardson, Joseph R. Hunter, C. L. Magee, J. B. Epping, C. O'Donnell and Robert L. Wilson.

SPEECH OF W. D. MOORE, ESQ.

The brief calm which here ensued was broken by loud calls for Mr. Moore. That gentleman was introduced, and was received by a hurricane of cheers and shouts. Mr. Moore spoke in substance, about as follows:

I understand this to be a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh. We are in the majority, as it seems to me, against Local Option. [Cheers.] Every man in the community has a right to be represented, has a right to be heard, and should demand free speech. [Cheers.] If you expect me to appoint a body of representative to the exclusion of those of the other side you make a mistake. [Hisses.] You must grant every man the right to be heard and to be represented. Every one knows what is at issue, and has a right on this platform. [Groans.] You cannot by any any means sooner kill a cause than by violence. When your committee has returned, you will have a right to express your opinion on what they offer, and we will do it as citizens and freemen, having equal rights of opinion. I pledge my honor that all that any one shall have a right to demand shall be accorded. [Cheers mingled with hisses.] I came here to-night at the instance of honorable gentlemen, men of standing and character, to give expression of opinion. [Cheers.] I came here in expectation that the question would be put to a full and fair discussion. A question that is to be settled by the people. Whatever the result, I shall bow to it; but whatever it may be, it cannot alter the convictions I have entertained of the inevitable consequence. I have never hallooed on the car of the people, I have been, since I reached my majority and expect to live and die in the minority. I would rather be in the minority with my convictions than attain success with any majority against my convictions. I say it is not the province of the Legislature under the Constitution to pass any prohibitory act at all. I do not believe that every miserable loafer, too lazy to do work, but who can procure a barrel of beer and put it behind a bar, ought to be allowed to have a license. [Applause.] Let the Legislature throw round the men of respectability and intelligence who are in the business such safeguards as will prevent the competition of such disreputable men. I do not believe that any man in a Christian community ought to be allowed to set the law at defiance and desecrate the Lord's day. Respectable, upright and honorable dealers, anxious to obey the law, should be encouraged. I am sorry to differ with friends and men of standing, but I advise you that the prohibitory law contemplated is utterly subversive of every man's right in the community—it is unconstitutional, and has been so declared.—And it never can be enforced, no matter how often passed. [Cheers.] I have and will advise every man where the vote has been taken to go on with his business, and I will go with him through the courts and beat the temperance leagues there. [Applause.] What public opinion is to-day may be entirely changed to-morrow; what they applaud to-day, to-morrow they condemn. Public clamor, or howling for or against, may probably bring fearful consequences on a man. No majority shall compel a respectable minority to submit without justice and right. [Applause.] I believe the measure is without justice and right, and that it is unconstitutional.

Until you can legislate reason and taste from men it is possible to stop a desire. Under such a law as that which is just proposed, the worst men will be engaged in the traffic, and the honorable business men will be driven out. Would to God that I could pursuade the men in the business and the temperance men to unite to elevate the business.

Mr. Moore was interrupted at this point by a confusion behind the Speaker, but he presently continued by saying that the rich man could easily provide himself with side boards and a constant supply of liquors in his own house, but of this the poor man is deprived. The speaker said he knew of hundreds of persons who advocate the Local Option law, and yet who keep in their houses a constant supply of liquor always convenient. There will not be a drop less used, no matter what laws are passed. It will only change the place of use and it will be dealt out at the drug stores, the groceries and the private dwelling houses. Finally, if you take away $750,000 national revenue in one year from this county alone, $350,000 from the State and $100,000 from the city, will be of incalculable damage. It is taking away the property from men which they have accumulated by honest toil. It would leave the effect of ruining us financially, and if it took place, among the first to attempt to remedy it would be these same men who are now foremost to accomplish the ruin of business men.

THE OTHER SIDE.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moore's address, he said he wished to introduce a gentleman who represented the other side, and he asked for him fair play, which he said, is good the world over. Mr. Moore then introduced James Park, Jr., Esq.

As Mr. Park stepped forward and attempted to speak, the crowd met him with a wild yell, loud and long prolonged. When the crowd had partially subsided—probably because they got out of breath—Mr. Park said that he had but a few remarks to make, but he intended to be heard, if he had to remain there till ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Park continued: I believe with Mr. Moore, that every man in this land has a right to be heard on any question. We come here in obedience to the call made upon us—a call to meet, and discuss the question of Local Option. You have as good a right to be here as I have. We were called to meet at 7½ o'clock, and you organized just nineteen minutes before that time. You are welcome to the hall, but contrary to law and to order you have taken possession, therefore we will not interfere.

Mr. Littell—We organized just five minutes before the time, and Mr. Rabe one of the temperance head centres, was the one to open the meeting.

At this point the Committee on Resolutions returned and reported the following

RESOLUTIONS:

The citizens of Pittsburgh, in mass meeting assembled to give expression to their opinions on the proposed "Local Option" law, for the guidance of their representatives at Harrisburg, do

Resolve, That while heartily in favor of a more stringent State license, with such additional safeguards as experience may have shown to be best calculated to prevent the indiscriminate traffic in intoxicating liquors, they are unalterably opposed to the enactment of what is known as the "Local Option" bill, for the following among many other reasons:

First—That such legislation, under the pretense of aiming to regulate and restrict by law the liquor trade, is really designed by its friends to destroy and totally abolish it—an extreme measure, which they have not the manliness to openly advocate or avow.

Second—Such a law going into effect in this community, would practically, and at once confiscate and render valueless millions of dollars worth of property in the city of Pittsburgh alone, invested and used in the liquor trade by our wholesale merchants, brewers and others, depreciate rentals, and destroy, without compensation to those engaged in it, the fruits of years of honorable industry. We cannot conscientiously ask our Representatives to sanction a law so unjust to any portion of our people, or to support a measure of such doubtful constitutional authority.

Third—All sumptuary laws, which are designed to withhold from the poor or middle classes of society the luxuries which are every day at the command of the rich, are at variance with the free spirit of a Republican government, have never been tolerated in monarchical Europe, and even now would precipitate a popular revolution in enlightened America were the men used not the guardianship of those well meaning but mistaken enthusiasts, who assume to watch over their moral and physical welfare, and would fain regulate their conduct by statute.

Fourth—The destruction of the liquor trade, now yielding annually to the General Government a revenue of many millions by way of tax, and applied to the payment of our national debt, would cripple the credit and resources of the country, as well as of individuals, would render necessary the imposition of taxes on other branches of commerce and industry, now bearing a light and equal burden, and in Allegheny county alone would cut off and utterly abolish more than one-half of the public revenue.

We, therefore, do here and now solemnly protest and remonstrate against the enactment of any so called "Local Option Law," or the passage of any other bill by the Legislature of this Commonwealth which interferes with vested rights, paralyzes capital, and unsettles and disturbs the business relations of our entire country, seemed to grate harshly upon the nerves of those conducting the meeting. A rush was made for the gallery to stop the music. Mr. Arthur Kirk, who, it is said, employed the band, resisted the efforts to have the band stop playing, when one of the men instructed a policeman to arrest him. Mr. Kirk was taken to the lock-up, but as no charge was made against him, Capt. Palmer at once ordered his release. One of the large windows was then raised, but rather too forcible to be pleasant, and he now bears the marks of fingers very tightly grasped about his neck.

THE VICE PRESIDENTS.

When "order" was restored—to use a figurative expression—the list of Vice Presidents was read, as follows:

Dr. A. H. Gross, J. Weisser, Dr. J. Ahl, M. Swartz, R. Koenig, S. Schmidt, C. F. Armstrong, J. Metz, Captain Gumbert, Henry Aufferd, Fred. Pitcairn, C. T. Neal, D. J. Q. Duncan, G. C. McClure, John Ross, Ben. Schmidt, J. B. Epping, Dr. F. Mason, Wm. Kloman, Phil. Welsenberger, John S. Torley, J. H. Hershbarger, Robt. Dixon, J. J. Bingham, John Shipton, R. R. Stewart, Alex. Meyer, Jas. Grier, A. F. Berg, S. A. Dellrich, Joseph Shoeb, Jacob Verner, Henry Schmidt, A. Schumar, Charles Loew, Frank Snyder, Michael Schultz, Louis Gleisenkemp, F. Deitlet, A. Hammer, Gus Braun, Col. John Ballantine, T. J. Howard, Alex. Moore, John Sawyer, Chas. F. Swartz, Wm. J. Anderson, Patrick Kane, M. C. Kane, H. C. Frecker, P. Clark, Samuel McMasters, James M. Taylor, W. Mooney, Pat. O'Neil, Joseph Hastings, Arch. Wallace, Thomas McKnight, Jr., Hon. James Taylor, J. C. O'Donnel, B. Rafferty, E. Peertzel, Chas. Meyer, Dr. J. Rechter, W. H. Whitehead, D. H. Grosse, H. Rowen, Geo. Woll, H. Silverman, Jas. McGunnagle, J. Stackrath, S. Vanhorn, Jos. Thompson, Jr., Wm. M. Vanhaalan, Chas. Kirsch, John B. Coehran, Col. Joe Brown, John Hare, Samuel McKinley, Harry Shirlz, John C. Mattern, Col. John McDorsan, Gen. E. A. Cowley, Andrew Kloman, Samuel Buckley, H. Bell, Wm. Shaffer (deceased.) Thos. W. Davis, H. W. Oliver, Joseph Anderson, Nicholas Snyder, Ralph Richardson, J. Harvey Jones, Jas. Ross, G. W. Rankin, Simon Johnson, August Ammon, Dr. J. A. Swit, Captain Kline, August Beckert, Jos. H. Hunter, C. M. Seibert, William Steinmeyer, E. G. Krehan, W. H. Steinerweiz, Aaron Weise, G. Portzell, F. H. Eggers, Dr. H. Hechelmors, C. F. Bauer, Wm. Weeb, Louis Morganstern, Adam Herman, Aug. Hoffman, Jacob Schlosinger, Christ Lappe, Dr. Keller, A. Fredel, A. Mangold, Adam Mishler, Philip Groetz, C. Barchfield, G. Stetter, G. G. Backofen, R. Siedle, H. C. Reiteman, Joseph Abel, Chas. Kuran, H. Mosel, Dr. C. Meinenwagen, A. S. Schade, Isaac Bierman, F. L. Gross, Isadore Coblens, John Wanderlick, Edward McConough, James Boyd, Wm. Elkins, Alex. McConnel, Owen Sullivan.

The Chair stated that it was now in order to appoint a Committee on Resolutions, and on motion the Chair was instructed to name the committee, which was immediately made, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

George B Chalmers, James Park, Jr., Thos. H. Rabe, John J. Torley, Benjamin Schmidt, J. H. McCausland, Ralph J. Richardson, Joseph R. Hunter, C. L. Magee, J. B. Epping, C. O'Donnell and Robert L. Wilson.

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